New-York Daily Times, Monday, July 28, 1856

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1515. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] CATASTROPHE.

EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Six Persons Killed, Six Fatally and Ten Seriously Injured.

We have to record another terrible steamboat catastrophe, occurring within a few miles of this City. On Saturday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, the steamer Empire State, Capt. Brayton, plying between this port and Fall River, left the latter place with 151 passengers, who had arrived by the afternoon train from Boston. Soon after she had passed Newport the attention of several of her passengers was directed to her chimneys, which were red-hot five feet from the top, while she was tearing through the water at an unusually rapid rate of speed. When near Point Judith, an explosion occurred, which shook the whole vessel [illegible], and caused the greatest consternation among the passengers. Those who had retired to their berths, women and children included, rushed into the cabin in their night-dresses, the cry of "fire" was raised, and every life-preserver on board was immediately seized. The alarm was [illegible], but it was not without ample foundation. The starboard boiler of the vessel had burst, the steam was driven through the furnace, and through the blower box. There was a strong wind blowing, and the steamer commenced to toss violently. The cabin passengers hurried to the [illegible], and between decks, when a fearful sight was disclosed. Twenty persons, mostly deck passengers, or hands belonging to the vessel, besides [illegible] cabin passengers, were found in a [illegible] condition, scalded externally and internally by the escape of steam. Everything that could be done for the alleviation of their sufferings, was immediately [illegible]. The ladies on board rendered their [illegible] services. The passengers who were [illegible] the clothes and boots of those who were injured with knives and scissors, and in many instances the flesh followed the clothes. Oil, molasses and flour were applied to the wounds, and every possible attention was bestowed upon the sufferers. In a few minutes the vessel stopped, and an anchor was thrown out. Captain Brayton decided to return to Fall River. The other boiler was [illegible] into service, the anchor was raised, and shortly after midnight the boat reached the dock from which she had started. Unhappily some of those who were most injured were already dead. The melancholy tidings spread rapidly, and the pier was soon crowded with excited [illegible]. Colonel Borden, the owner of the Fall River line of boats, with his wife, daughters and [illegible], were speedily on board, accompanied by Doctors [illegible], Durfee, Davis and [illegible]. By themselves in person, and by their direction to others, everything that humanity could suggest was done towards alleviating the anguish of the sufferers. We regret to say that, in many instances, their efforts were unavailing. Some of the injured died under their care, while others were so fearfully injured as to leave no chance of their recovery.

The Empire State, at the time of the explosion, was running 51 lbs. of steam. Her certificate, we are told, allows her 57 lbs. Her boilers were built thirteen months ago at Morgan & Co.'s [illegible] works, and were inspected as recently as last May. It is believed that the explosion was caused by a crack in the iron of the steam chimney, which escaped the notice of the Inspectors.

At Colonel Borden's direction, tickets free of charge were furnished to those passengers who desired to return to Boston. About one-third availed themselves of them. Quite a large number remained at Fall River. Those who decided to come on to New-York were transferred yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, to the steamer Bay State, which was lying at Fall River. She arrived at Pier No. 3 North River, last night at 7 o'clock. The injured and the bodies of the dead were left on board the Empire State. An investigation into the cause of the accident will be commenced [illegible]

[illegible]

The immediate cause of this fearful and calamitous occurrence are wholly inadequate to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and unwilling to express censure when it is not due, they do not feel warranted in offering an opinion concerning it upon the evidence before them. They can only state that it has been proved to them by the testimony of many observers, that the boat was proceeding at very great speed from the time she left Fall River till the explosion, except during the delay at Newport. That during a very considerable portion of this time the smoke pipes were heated to a red heat, the one on the starboard side was especially remarked as being of red heat to within a few feet of the top. This was communicated to one or more persons in the Engineer's department.

Whether the casualty is due to imprudence in the Engineer's department, in over-heating, to negligence in the officers of the boat, in not checking the abuse when so manifested, or to latent defects in the material of which the steam chimney was made, is not clear to the Committee.

The facts proved to them impel them to the conviction that the safety of the public demands that the matter should be investigated by the authorities of the law in a manner worthy of the magnitude of the subject and the solemnity of the visitation.

Your Committee hope that the Coroner's Jury to be impanneled over the remains of our fellow-passengers will so accomplish its task that the whole truth shall be exposed to the public, that the innocent shall be acquitted of censure, and the imprudent and negligent, if any there be, be exposed and punished. In solemn sorrow for those who have fallen, and in earnest sympathy with those who still suffer, thankfulness and gratitude from those who escaped unhurt is due to Him whose protection, was been thus manifest.

E. F. HODGES, Boston.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE, New-York.
C. P. PARKER, New-York.
WILLIAM W. HARDING, Philadelphia.
J. W. MAY, Roxbury, Mass.

July 27, 1856. Com. on behalf of the passengers.

The report was unanimously adopted, and was ordered to be published in New-York, Boston, Providence, Newport and Fall River.

William B. Ackley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel called upon to express our high sense of the conduct of the stewardess, Loretta Shad, upon this trying occasion, whose energy, perseverance, skill, courage and tender care of the wounded, entitle her to the thanks of all who sympathize with them.

The meeting then adjourned, and the individuals present contributed a sum for the purchase of a suitable memento of their approbation of the conduct of the stewardess.

WM. C. RUSSEL, Chairman.

Vernon Le Gal, Secretary.

It is feared that many of those left yesterday at Fall River are at this time added to the list of the dead. The injuries of the majority were very serious, and in most cases precluded any hope of recovery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and 1st Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

CARDS FROM MESSRS. BURLINGAME AND CAMPBELL.

The Senate Substitute for the House Kansas Bill—Precarious Condition of Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

The Republicans propose to join with the opposition to-morrow and take up the Senate's substitute for the bill for the admission of Kansas, and dispose of it. The policy seems to me doubtful, because, while it is futile now to hope that the Senate will consent to any course not certain to make Kansas a Slave State, there is danger that if the bill is taken up, enough weak-kneed Northern men may join the Democracy to eventually carry the Senate scheme.

I learn from excellent authority that Senator Sumner is not improving in health under the influence of the usually invigorating sea breeze. His physical debility still continues with perverse tenacity,—a most discouraging symptom in the estimation of those friends who know how vigorous his constitution heretofore has been, how temperate his habits, and perfect his former health. He has left Cape May for the mountains, hoping to be benefited by the change from sea to mountain air; but from the evidences before me, I cannot avoid the melancholy conviction that he will never recover from the effects of the Brooks assault. S.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY.

Statement of Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

The following document will appear in the *Intelligencer* of Monday:

The publication of Hon. P. S. Brooks, in the Union of the 22d inst., with the note of his friend, General Lane, appended, in which my name is mentioned, will, I hope, excuse me in presenting the following statement of facts in reference to my connection with the subject which it discusses:

On the 21st inst., about 7 o'clock P. M., meeting Hon. Mr. Burlingame on the Pennsylvania-avenue, he placed in my hand the following note, and requested me to act as his friend and adviser, first assuring me that he had decided to accede to the request it contained:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

Sir: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place outside of this District, where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us? Very respectfully, etc.,

Hon. A. Burlingame. P. S. BROOKS.

No hostile meeting was proposed by the note, and I agreed to render the desired service. Having reason to suspect from the circumstances connected with the case, from rumors I had heard, and from my knowledge of schemes that are sometimes resorted to in regard to such matters in Washington, that meddling persons might seek to tarnish Mr. Burlingame's reputation by an arrest, I advised him to leave the street immediately, which he did, and to prepare to absent himself from the District.

At 8 o'clock, he met me at a private room by appointment. The following reply was prepared, and I was instructed to deliver it to Col. Brooks, in person, as soon as he could be found—this being deemed the proper course, because he had not named in his note any person authorized to receive it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856.

Sir: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. Lane, this afternoon. In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M., to "negotiate" in reference to any "differences between us," which in your judgment may require settlement "outside of this District."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Hon. P. S. Brooks. A. BURLINGAME.

I took a carriage at 9 o'clock, and sought for Col. Brooks, with a view to deliver the reply to him. Failing to find him at his lodgings, I looked for him unsuccessfully, at the hotels, until 11 o'clock—Mr. Burlingame having expressed great anxiety that the note should be delivered immediately. I then repaired to the residence of Gen. Lane, and found him entertaining visitors. As soon as his company left, I wrote, at his table, the following note, explanatory of my reasons for delivering to him Mr. Burlingame's reply to Col. Brooks:

"WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856—11 o'clock P. M.

My Dear Sir: This evening, about 8 o'clock, Hon. A. Burlingame handed me the enclosed note to be delivered to Colonel Brooks. Failing to find the [illegible] at his lodgings, I deem it proper to place it in your hands, and to ask that you deliver it to him. I would have called on you with the reply of Mr. Burlingame but for the fact that your name is not mentioned in the note of Col. Brooks. Very truly yours, &c.

LEWIS CAMPBELL.

Hon. James Lane, Washington."

This note, and Mr. Burlingame's reply, were delivered, unsealed, to Gen. Lane, who read them both at my request. Our interview was brief. He spoke of the point named (Clifton House) as inconvenient, and desired to know, in the event of their going there, what kind of weapons were to be used. I replied to this, that I regarded the note of Burlingame as legitimately and fully responsive to that of Mr. Brooks, and that I declined any negotiation, at that time, having reference to weapons as premature.

It is due to General Lane to say that he has to-day informed me that he derived the impression from my remarks, in regard to weapons, &c., that I was not then authorized to fix upon terms for a hostile meeting, and that I also informed Col. Brooks I informed him that Mr. Burlingame, acting under my advice, could not be seen in the District, but that I could be found at my lodgings or at my seat in the House, and would receive and deliver to him any communication touching the subject-matter of the correspondence. After a few suggestions, in which we mutually concurred, as to the propriety of keeping the affair from the public, we separated—General Lane saying, if after an interview with Colonel Brooks, he (Col. B.) deemed any communication necessary in the premises, it would be handed to me on the next day.

The foregoing statement, as to what occurred between General Lane and myself, has been examined by him, and admitted to be substantially correct.

At 12 o'clock, I reported the facts to Mr. Burlingame, and he immediately left the District in a private conveyance, accompanied by Mr. James, of Wisconsin. I was either at my lodgings or at my desk in the House, during the whole of the next day, the 22d. No communication from the parties, verbal or written, was made to me, and I was surprised at the dinner table of the hotel that day, when I heard a friend of Mr. Brooks' publicly state the contents of the correspondence. On the morning of the following day, the 23d, the *Union* newspaper contained the publication of Mr. Brooks, embracing his note and the reply, with the statement of Gen. Lane appended, in which the place of meeting was declared absurd, and the insinuation made that his arrest was the result of the conduct of Mr. Burlingame's friends. It is not improper here to say that no information was given to me by Mr. Brooks or his friends of a design to publish the correspondence, nor that the place designated was objectionable to him, except verbally by Gen. Lane in the interview mentioned, prior to his publication in the *Union*.

Up to the present hour I have learned nothing from Mr. Brooks or his friends, (outside of newspaper publications,) except on the 24th inst., when, on inquiry of Gen. Lane, I was told that Col. Brooks would not be at Niagara Falls to-day, to meet the appointment suggested by Mr. Burlingame. I therefore took measures to have Mr. Burlingame return to his seat in the House—having previously published in the *Union* of that day, (24th,) in his absence, the following card:

Mr. Burlingame has been absent from the city since the evening of the 21st inst. As his friend, who suggested the propriety of his absence, I ask a suspension of the judgment of the public, who may have read Mr. Brooks' card and the "exhibits appended thereto," published in the *Union* of to-day, until Mr. Burlingame returns and has a hearing.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

These are the material facts in the case, so far as they are embraced within my knowledge, with the interviews, conversations, writings, explanations, cards, &c., &c., of the parties and their friends.

Prior to 7 o'clock of the 21st instant, I have had no connection, direct or indirect. For the contents of the note of Burlingame, in reply to that of Mr. Brooks, especially that portion designating a time and place "for meeting" to "negotiate," &c., as well as for his bearing as a gentleman in every respect, from that time to this, *I am accountable*. Mr. Brooks had requested a place to be named outside of this District, convenient to Mr. Burlingame. Not aware of any rule of courtesy which required me to consult the wishes of Col. Brooks or his friends on that point, it was settled without any conference with them. If this justifies complaint, the error is mine. It is proper to say that the suggestion of the "Clifton House on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls" as the place, was presented by me to Mr. Burlingame. At first he disapproved of it, and added, with some feeling, that if Mr. Brooks was anxious to meet him to "negotiate, etc." he would, if necessary, go even to South Carolina. I insisted on the time and place I had named, saying to Mr. B. that if I was to be his adviser he must be governed by my counsel, and that "I would be responsible for my decision." Mr. Burlingame then acquiesced, stating that if a communication was presented to me objecting to the time or place, in his absence, I should change either or both at my discretion. I deem a knowledge of the facts on this point alike due to Mr. Burlingame and myself in view of the unexpected publicity which Col. Brooks had given to the matter through the press.

From the spirit of Col. Brooks' note, I was induced to hope that no hostile action would result from the meeting which he invited. I believed that the retired place I had designated, being accessible by one day's travel, in a cool, healthful, and magnificently picturesque region, remote from the excitements of metropolitan life, would be far more appropriate in the hot season than any point in the region of the District of Columbia—but Mr. Brooks seems to set out with the assumption that his note was in spirit, if not in form, a *hostile message*, or, in other words, a *challenge*. What right had I in this view of the matter to drive the challenged party outside of the District? If the answer be, to evade the laws of our country, then that answer admits the place to have been well chosen, because there is no State, North or South, *in which the laws do not prohibit such hostile meetings* under heavy penalties. After assuming that the note was a *challenge*, he says that he could not reach the Falls of Niagara without running the gauntlet of mobs, assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. It appears by the note of Gen. Lane to him that he had informed Mr. Burlingame at the outset, *that he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, &c.* And yet, after it was chosen, he objected to it on the ground that it was "too far distant," and would subject Mr. Brooks "to so many hazards of arrest," and therefore advised him "to take no further notice of the matter." I will not stigmatize the people southward as "mobs," "assassins," etc., but in behalf of the people between this point and Niagara Falls, I assert that Col. Brooks would have been quite as secure north of Mason and Dixon's line as Mr. Burlingame would have been south of it. I know nothing of the rules of chivalry except what nature has taught me, nor have I studied, nor will I ever waste time in studying the matter—*Code Duello*—but as my action in the premises seems to be rebuked I leave the parties to show the "authorities" to justify their propositions.

First—That the challenging party may in his message make any restriction either as to the *time* or *place of meeting*.

Second—That in selecting the *place*, the challenged party is circumscribed geographically by any precise latitude or longitude.

Third—That when the place is fixed by the party entitled to the selection, the challenger may retire from the field, on his objections to distance, (*if within one day's travel*, or from fear of "bailiffs and constables."

Fourth—That under mutual agreement not to give publicity, one party is authorized to publish the affair through the press, without the knowledge or consent of the other.

My complicity in this affair was induced solely by private friendship, and the hope that I might be instrumental, in some humble way, in restoring amicable relations between the parties.

I now dismiss the whole matter, as far as may be possible, from my mind forever—consoled by the reflection that, whatever may have been my errors, in the premises, no brother's blood has been shed, or life sacrificed, by reason of any act of mine.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1856.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1856.

My Dear Sir: In view of the unexpected publicity which Colonel Brooks has given to his "difference" with you, in which he has complimented my name, I deem it proper in closing my connection with the affair to place in your hands the foregoing statement of facts. You are at liberty to make such use of it as you may deem proper. I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. A. Burlingame.

Mr. Burlingame's Statement.

A CARD.

On the 21st day of June last, I made a speech in the House of Representatives, which contained the following language:

"On the 22d day of May, when the Senate and the House had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri, the Senator from Massachusetts sat in the silence of the Senate chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate—that place which had hitherto been held sacred against violence—and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt (in his seat)—That is false.

Mr. Burlingame—I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language; doubtless he is responsible for his.

Mr. Keitt—I am.

Mr. Burlingame—I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that spirit which had pursued him through two days. Again, and again, and again, quicker and faster, fell the leaden blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when the Senator from Massachusetts fell into the arms of his friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated; I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow; I denounce it in the name of humanity; I denounce it in the name of civilization which it outraged. I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize-fighters respect. What! Strike a man when he is pinioned—when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry! In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no sort of revenge. I do not believe that member has a friend who must not, in his heart of hearts, condemn the act. Even the member himself, if he has left a spark of the chivalry and gallantry attributed to him—he himself must loathe and scorn the act."

On the 1st day of July, ten days later, Hon. T. S. Bocock, of Virginia, called to see me, and that I may not do him injustice I give his own words, taken from a statement made for Mr. Brooks, which statement he placed in my hands, informing me at the same time that Mr. Brooks had a copy.

"At the request of Hon. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, I called, yesterday evening, to see Hon. Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, at his lodgings, at Guy's National Hotel, in this city. Having informed Mr. Burlingame that I had a private communication to make to him, and that I desired a private interview for that purpose, we went, at his suggestion, to his own room, where we were entirely alone. I stated, in the first place, that I wished him to know that I had come directly to deliver a verbal message to him, and to take back such reply as he might think proper to send by me, and that my connection with the matter would in all events end there. Having thus explained my connection in the matter, I then informed him that I was requested by my friend, Col. Brooks, to say that he regarded certain language employed by him, (Mr. Burlingame,) in his speech on the Brooks and Sumner affair, as injurious and offensive to him, (Mr. Brooks.) That being already under arraignment for the assault on Mr. Sumner, he had wished to get no further unnecessary notoriety for simply challenges and idle demonstrations of fight. He had, for this reason, forborne till now, through several days, to send him any message of a hostile character. But within the last few days he had heard from various sources that he (Mr. Burlingame) stood ready to answer, in any way, and to any person aggrieved, for what he had said. Col. Brooks felt justified, therefore, in sending me to him to inquire distinctly whether he (Mr. Burlingame) would accept a call from him, Col. Brooks, to answer for the [illegible] which he had given [illegible]."

The above discloses the purpose for which Mr. Bocock called; what follows is the extract from his own account, published by Mr. Brooks, of what occurred between us:

"Mr. Burlingame then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements, which he said were confidential.

Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: That he had no unkind feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. Sumner, and felt bound, as a Massachusetts man, to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act, (let it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July,) and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under those circumstances he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he had said. 'In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors.'

And if, after all this, you were not satisfied and wanted his blood, he stated that he could do nothing else than accept, and would do so.

Before leaving Mr. Burlingame I recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added: 'describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood.'"

This statement was made for Mr. Brooks, by his selected friend, long after the conversation of which it professes to give the substance. The presumption is that it contains all that could aid Mr. Brooks. However much it might be to my advantage to state the whole conversation as I understand it, still, inasmuch as it was *private*, at Mr. Bocock's own request I refrain from doing so. I have kept what was said to me, in the frankness of a free conversation, quite away from the newspapers, and shall continue to do so. I confess that I was pleased with the bearing and conversation of Mr. Bocock. He appeared really desirous of preventing a hostile meeting, and I am sure that nothing but a strong desire to serve his friend could ever have induced him to place in his hands the above statement. When examined, the statement discloses what is to me a source of satisfaction. It appears from it that I did not seek a difficulty with any one; that I felt *that no man, not even Mr. Brooks, had cause of* complaint against me. That I would not admit myself a violator of the rules of personal or parliamentary propriety, as I should have done had I stated to him that I intended to insult Mr. Brooks or anybody else on the floor of the House. That I disavowed the character of a boaster. That I retracted none of my language, and was ready to give him satisfaction. I may well rest myself on this statement, leaving a generous public to view it in the light in which it was made. It will be remembered by Mr. Bocock that I expressly refused in our subsequent interviews to permit the word "honor" with respect to Mr. Brooks to be placed in the statement written by my friends, and that because of such refusal, he thought Mr. Brooks would deem it unsatisfactory.

Mr. Brooks, I think, on a close examination of his friend's statement, will fail to find those "apologies," which, he says, are therein indicated. Would it not have been wise in Mr. Brooks, and more in accordance with the *Code*, of which we hear so much, had he sent a note to me, in the first place, instead of resorting to an irregular way to obtain my views? My answer, it seems, was satisfactory, and he was "impressed with the belief that" I "was an elevated gentleman!" On his own showing, the affair was closed, and I may say without doing injustice to Mr. Bocock, that a request was made that I should keep the transaction secret.

Nearly two weeks after this, Mr. Bocock, as Mr. Brooks states, came to me with the singular request that I would permit a statement of the conversation we had together, to be placed in the hands of Mr. Brooks. I am confident it was a request which would not have been willingly made by Mr. Bocock. It is not necessary to disclose the reasons given for this remarkable proceeding. I looked at this statement, and when I had read the first part, thought it did me justice, but when I had read the paper more carefully, I saw that whatever may have been Mr. Bocock's intentions, it would do me injury, and I refused to give my consent to it.

Thus things remained until the following day, when Mr. Bocock addressed me a letter, from which, it not being private, I extract the following, having reference to my refusal to indorse the statement in a previous interview: "The real point of the matter is that you did not intend to reflect on Mr. Brooks personally." After suggesting a number of ways by which this could be stated, he writes: "It may be done by your saying, in reply to this note, that you did not intend to reflect on Mr. Brooks personally." Again: "I am sure you ought not to object to this little thing." These few words disclose the desire of Mr. Brooks, through persuasion, to get something which might satisfy his friends, for neglecting me in his liberal calls on gentlemen for personal satisfaction. I did not reply to the letter in writing, but stated to Mr. Bocock that, as the matter seemed complicated, it might be better for both of us to hold our future conversations in the presence of others. I consulted Hon. George Ashmun and Mr. Speaker Banks. I stated to them, as nearly as I can remember, that I observed in my speech the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum—that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and that I held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it. To avoid misunderstanding, I desired my friend, Mr. Ashmun, to reduce my views to writing, which he did, approving the position taken by me, as also did Mr. Banks. Mr. Bocock said Mr. Brooks would deem my position satisfactory, as it yielded nothing. Another interview was had, when I adhered to the memorandum, substantially, as drawn by Mr. Ashmun, which was copied by Mr. Banks. When the friends of Mr. Brooks left, it was not known whether it would be satisfactory or not. I understood Mr. Bocock to say that he thought it would not be. I must say I was surprised when I saw the memorandum the next day in the *Union*, not having received notice that it was satisfactory and appended to the speech of Mr. Brooks in such a way as to give the impression that it was extorted and not persuaded from me. That it was liable to misconstruction I soon ascertained. Still I think I should have left it as it was had I not learnt, on what I deemed good authority, that Mr. Brooks and some of his immediate friends were claiming that I had yielded to his menaces, that he had "broken down" the North, and conquered Massachusetts. Knowing, in my soul, that such was a gross perversion of what I meant by my statement, I determined at once to make myself understood. Accordingly, I published the following card:

A CARD.

I am informed that the Memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. Brooks has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brooks' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and hold myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends refused to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

On the same day I received a note from Mr. Brooks, which will be found elsewhere, from the hands of Gen. Lane. From this point the history of my connection with the transaction is most clearly and truly stated by my esteemed and gallant friend, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. His statement I append hereto.

Of the conduct of Mr. Brooks in this affair I can scarcely trust myself to write.

I owe it to truth to say, that from what I had heard and seen of him prior to his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had formed a high opinion of him, and that act, which I have properly stigmatized, I did think must have been abhorrent to his better nature. In remembrance of my opinion of him, and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry which some day might cause him to condemn, as heartily as others do, his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had a larger charity for him than did most of my friends. Indeed, I have been blamed for intimating the opinion, that in spite of that act, he was yet a brave man, even as late as my conversation with Gen. Lane. When he stated that Mr. Brooks desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant foeman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart, I had indulged were entirely misplaced. Out of regard for his feelings, inasmuch as he was so tender of mine, I will abstain from any further expression of my opinion, but leave men of honor to determine his position in view of his own conduct. In response to his numerous insinuations, lobbies take my name. Why did he linger in the district where he was exposed to arrest? The insinuation that my friends arrested him is unworthy even of him. I do not know the man who did it. The dearest friends I had could get no clue from me of the affair. I thought Mr. Brooks was in earnest, and prepared myself to meet him sternly and without fail. If he was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name some other place? Was I not equally with himself exposed to the hazard of a foreign jurisdiction? He could have reached the place of meeting in a few hours, keeping most of the way in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but this he deemed "the enemy's country." Where is a friend's country for me? It is here, where my friends are smitten down without warning. Here, where, to make the defence of free speech effectual, I, against my early teachings and the deep-seated sentiments of my people, have been driven, that I might secure a little fair play and an approach to an equal chance, to go to the field even with Mr. Brooks. I think Mr. Brooks should not have based so many anticipations of danger to himself on the possibility of my falling. I have not heard that anybody who had fair play ever fell before that arm whose single blow in the House its owner thought would have brought on a revolution. It would have been a happy circumstance for me had I shown half as much regard for my reputation as our "gallant" friend did for his life. Then my name would not have been linked with one whose adroitness in getting out of difficulty is only equaled by his shrewdness in securing from an unsuspecting man what he tried to construe into an indorsement of his courage. I can indorse it no longer; and now give him full notice. It is kind of Mr. Brooks to hand me over to the reputation of men, and then to propose to admit me to the position of a gentleman, provided I would challenge him. He seems to have forgotten how, in his card, he had just stated it was said of me that I would not send although I would accept, a challenge. If I cannot hereafter praise the gentleman's courage, I can commend his prudence. This is revealed to us in the fact that, without seeking another place of meeting, he rushes into print in such a way as to make me forget my triumph in the shame I feel at the conduct of my antagonist. As if suspecting that I might change the place, he closes the door against it by stating that he should have no further demands upon me. I now dismiss, so far as I can, the Ex-Member from South Carolina from my mind. Self-respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Preston S. Brooks. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much and perform little.

And now I submit myself to the public, whose convictions I fear I have invaded. I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than *justice. I cast myself on their generous hearts*, which are always tender, and always loving. Let them not forget, when passing on my conduct, the sneers I have seen; and the taunts I have heard. How the old State we all love has been insulted, and her cherished Senator stricken down; and how he yet lingers in almost helpless illness. As you of my own State remember these things, you will not entirely blame me if in a moment of indignation I was willing to stand up at the hazard of my life—and what is dearer than life—for the insulted honor of those who have always been kind to me. I am no duelist. I seek no man's life. I have but acted in the spirit of the speech I made, when I said that if pushed too long and too far, there were men from the Old Bay State who would defend her honor and the freedom of speech in whatever field they might be assaulted. My course became to me a defence of liberty against Slavery, and a struggle for freedom of speech against freedom of the bludgeon, and the only way which seemed to be left was here by which we could defend ourselves.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1856.

XXXIVth CONGRESS......First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26.

The House, after passing one private bill to-day and rejecting another, adjourned.

Staten Island German Republicans.

A meeting of German citizens who are in favor of the election of Fremont and Dayton, will take place to-night, (Monday,) at Smidner's Garden, Stapleton, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Republican Club. The cause gains strength every day with our German friends. Mr. Schwerdt, President: Mr. C. Fehre, Secretary.

Edward A. Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$2,000,000 IN TREASURE.

Renewed Excitement in San Francisco.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Arrest of Judge Terry by the Vigilance Committee.

PRISONERS AND ARMS CAPTURED.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Presidential Inauguration of General Walker.

DEFECTION OF THE NATIVES.

News from New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the West Indies.

The United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Illinois*, C. S. Boggs, Esq., United States Navy, commanding, left Aspinwall, July 19, at 9 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th. She brings the California Mails of the 5th instant, 527 passengers, and $1,[illegible] in treasure on freight, received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, R. H. Pearson, Esq., Commander. The *J. L. Stephens* left San Francisco, July 5, at 7 P. M., with 590 passengers and treasure as follows, viz.: for New-York, $1,648,856; for Europe, $[illegible]; and for Panama, $10,000. Total, $[illegible]. Arrived at Panama, on the 18th, at 9½ P. M. On the 12th passed steamer *Sierra Nevada*, and on the 17th the steamer *Sonora*, both bound to San Francisco.

July 11—At 5 P. M., off Navassa, passed herm. brig *Ina*, of Searsport, Maine, standing to the west.

July 19—Brig *Itasca*, Heron, arrived at Aspinwall, with coals to Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and to W. C. Smith, Messenger of the Panama Railroad Company for special favors.

We are also indebted to the Pacific Express and to the Expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., C. H. Wines & Co., and Freeman & Co., for papers received with the greatest dispatch.

Treasure per Steamer Illinois.

James Patrick	[illegible]	Hennings & [illegible]	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	Newhouse, [illegible]	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Schultz & [illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	J. B. Weil	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owen	[illegible]	Treadwell & Co.	[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	Wm. R. Hall	[illegible]
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]	John Durand & Co.	[illegible]
A. Jacobs & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. H. Wines & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Von Hoffman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. W. Schenkberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Heller & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.

F. Thériot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dimon & Phillips	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
D. Headley	[illegible]		

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Continued Excitement—Proceedings of the Vigilance Committee—Banishment of the Prisoners—Another Assassination—Arrest of Judge Terry by the Vigilance Committee—Charge of the Hounds, [illegible]—An Arrest for Piracy—Business in San Francisco, etc.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

God is exacting from this people a dreadful penalty for their crimes of omission, which finally led to the assassination of the lamented King. At the date of my last letter, the sun seemed to have pierced the dark, threatening cloud that had so long thrown its shadow over us. Then, the Vigilance Committee seemed on the eve of finishing its great work and laying down its arms, never, it was fondly hoped, to be compelled to take them up again. It is true, the State had a force organized in our midst; but their numbers were so contemptible, compared with the legions of the people's army, that they were utterly despised—and it was not doubted the Governor would, when he found his hopes of making successful war upon us futile, disband them and seek to bury the past in oblivion. The greater portion of the obnoxious persons ordered away, had quietly left for the Atlantic on the 20th, only two or three fleeing to the mountains, and one or two of the more fool-hardy defying the power of the Committee. These latter were seized and stowed away for shipment on the steamer to-day, and the others were hunted like foxes in their hiding-places. The Vigilance Committee was the *de facto* power, of the State as well as of the city. But few were bold enough to contemn its mandates. The people had implicit confidence in its wisdom and moderation, and did not doubt it would freely resign its power, when no longer a necessity existed for its exercise.

A stranger in our city on the morning of the 21st would have been extremely incredulous had he been told that the law of the sword was the only law recognized among us. It would not have been easy to point out to him any, save very slight *evidence of it. The shops were all open; ships were* discharging and lading their cargoes. The business streets were alive with traffic, and the fashionable promenades thronged with ladies. A few, perhaps a hundred, armed men kept guard over the Council room of the Committee, who were examining their prisoners, and half a dozen sentinels paced lazily up and down on the walk inside the sand-bag barricades. Thus it was until 3 o'clock P. M., when a few sharp, sudden taps were struck upon the alarm bell in Sacramento-street, and in an instant all was changed. Shops were closed, draymen dropped their loads and mounted their horses, ladies fled in affright to their houses, and thousands of armed men filled all the streets leading to their quarter. In half an hour from the first tap of the bell, more than four thousand infantry were under arms and three hundred cavalry in their saddles. Three artillery companies, with lighted matches, stood at their guns, and dozens of officers were galloping from point to point carrying and giving orders. Not fifty of all the excited crowd that blocked up the streets in the vicinity of the Vigilance rooms, knew what caused all this commotion—but all feared it was something dreadful, and their fears were soon realized. Another street assassination had disgraced the city. David S. Terry, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, had stabbed with a bowie-knife, an officer of the Committee while in discharge of his duty.

It will, perhaps, save you much trouble in overhauling your files to get at the most probable version of the affair, if I transcribe for you the facts from the most reliable sources.

ARREST OF A SCHOONER WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Vigilance Committee had been for the ar[illegible]

...was making arrangements to forward from Sacramento, Benicia, and other points, a considerable supply of arms and ammunition to this city, for the use of Gen. Volney E. Howard, commanding [illegible] division. On Friday, June 20, it was known that a small schooner, called the *Julia*, had sailed from Sacramento with a portion of these supplies, and it was at once resolved to intercept and capture her. An expedition was fitted out, and early in the evening stationed in the vicinity of the Sister Islands, where it laid to, overhauling and searching every vessel bearing the description of the *Julia*. During the night the *Julia* hove in sight. The Vigilants were prepared, beyond the possibility of a failure, and the arms and ammunition were made an easy prize, and by sunrise were safely stowed away in the Committee's arsenal. The officers in charge of the expedition had no orders to capture the persons in charge of the arms, and Reuben Maloney and S. Phillips, [illegible] who delivered them up and claimed them, were allowed to make their way in their own vessel to the city.

THE OCCURRENCES AT THE OFFICE OF THE NAVY AGENT.

Upon the assembling of the Executive members of the Committee of Vigilance, on Saturday morning, after hearing the report of the officer commanding the expedition as above stated, it was determined to have Reuben Maloney before them, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the shipment of arms and ammunition from Sacramento. Accordingly, an order to that effect was issued to the Chief of the Vigilant Police, Mr. Sterling A. Hopkins, who ascertained during the afternoon that Maloney was at the office of the Navy Agent, Dr. R. P. Ashe, in the building corner of Washington and Kearney streets, over the banking-house of Palmer, Cook & Co.

About 2 o'clock P.M., Mr. Hopkins and two of his deputies entered the office of the Navy Agent, and made known the purpose of the visit. As near as can be ascertained, the names of the persons who were in the office at this time are as follows: David S. Terry, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; Dr. R. P. Ashe, Navy Agent; Gen. David F. Douglass, Hamilton Bowie, E. A. Rowe and Reuben Maloney. Others were present in the private apartment connected with the office. Upon the demand for Maloney being made by Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Ashe replied that he would not allow the arrest of any person in his office; and Judge Terry said that no arrest should be made in his presence. Some harsh words passed between the parties, when Mr. Hopkins, becoming satisfied an armed resistance was contemplated, returned to the Executive Committee for assistance. A reinforcement was granted, and he was ordered to make the arrest at all hazards. As soon as Mr. Hopkins had left the office of the Navy Agent, Judge Terry's party sallied into the street with Maloney, intending to place him under the protection of the San Francisco Blues and Marion Rifles, who had lately been organized under the Law-and-Order banner in the Dupont-street Armory. The Judge was armed with a rifle and bowie knife, Doctor Ashe carried a rifle, and the others pistols. Maloney marched in the centre of the party. Mr. Hopkins, and his aids immediately followed, and came up with them near the alley-way running from Jackson-street, a short distance below Dupont. It appears that some ten or fifteen of the Vigilant Police were stationed in different parts of the plaza and on the street opposite the City Hall, to afford assistance to Mr. Hopkins in the event of their services being required, and observing the movements above described, they immediately followed, keeping the distance of a block between themselves and Mr. Hopkins' party. In addition to the two men with Mr. Hopkins, Messrs. Bovee, Ex-Policeman Russel and Mr. Joseph Caprice came up, just as they turned the corner of Jackson-street, and joined them. Judge Terry and Dr. Ashe were in the rear of the party, and as Mr. Hopkins and his companions approached, the others turned around and confronted them, holding their guns raised, and warning them to keep back.

THE FIGHT ON JACKSON-STREET.

Mr. Hopkins closed with Judge Terry, and Mr. Bovee threw himself upon Dr. Ashe, and, drawing a pistol, pointed it at him, at the same time demanding his gun. Dr. Ashe gave up the weapon without more ado, and stood apparently undetermined what course to pursue. Mr. Hopkins was struggling with Judge Terry for the possession of the rifle, while Russel was holding an angry controversy with Policeman John Nugent. At this moment a pistol in the hands of Russel was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the left lapel of Mr. Caprice's coat. At this time Dr. Ashe and Mr. Bovee were on the sidewalk on the north side of the street, half way between the alley and engine-house of Pennsylvania Company No. 12.

Maloney, Bovee, Rowe, and others of their friends, were hastening towards the Armory. Mr. Hopkins had taken hold of the barrel of Terry's rifle, and Terry was in the act of pulling the trigger, but Mr. Caprice succeeded in wrenching Terry's right hand away from the guard while Hopkins still retained his hold of the rifle. Terry managed to free his hand from the grasp of Caprice, and with a rapid movement drew out his knife and plunged it into Hopkins' neck; with this Terry [illegible] the rifle and accompanied by Ashe [illegible] to the Armory.

Some minutes elapsed before the persons in the company of Hopkins was aware that he had been stabbed, so rapid and confused were the movements which are here described. Mr. Hopkins did not stagger or show any signs of being wounded until he reached the door of the Pennsylvania engine house, where he was almost instantly attended by Dr. E. B. Cole and other physicians. It was found that the blade had penetrated the left side of the neck, and passing inward and forward severing the carotid artery, and wounding other important parts.

RAPID MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

I have partially described to you the rapid military movements that followed the stabbing of Hopkins. The square round Fort Vigilance presented a singular appearance. In an instant, almost, the roofs of all the buildings in the vicinity gleamed with bayonets. The men who had hastened to headquarters immediately formed into battalions. Five artillery companies were awaiting orders. Three hundred horsemen were drawn up on Battery-street. Orders were issued through the lines. The cavalry, with drawn swords, started on a full run, but maintaining the order and precision of the line, and defiled into squads or closed up the ranks with the greatest rapidity at the word of command. The infantry were rapidly formed into battalions and regiments, and started off at double quick step, followed by the artillery, for the positions assigned them. In forty-five minutes after the alarm every armory of the Law-and-Order Party, which was assembling and preparing to make resistance, was completely invested, including the armory in which Judge Terry had taken refuge. An artillery company, with two field pieces, was stationed at the corner of Kearney and Clay streets, in front of the old California Exchange building, where it was known that a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition of the opposition were stored; and infantry companies encompassed the whole block bounded by Montgomery, Washington, Kearney and Clay streets. A troop of cavalry were drawn up on Washington-street, in front of Palmer, Cook & Co.'s Bank, the building in which the office of the Navy Agent is located, and where it was, for same reason, suspected that arms had been placed for the use of the opposition troops. Detachments were stationed in front of the Pacific-street armory, and other buildings in different parts of the city, wherever it was known that "Law-and-Order" companies had met for drill, with the view of preventing the assembling [illegible] possession of their arms.

The main body of the Vigilant troops were drawn up on both sides of the armory at the corner of Dupont and Kearney streets, where Judge Terry and his party had taken refuge. The iron doors and window shutters were closed and fastened, and the aspect of affairs in that vicinity began to promise warm work; but after the lapse of fifteen minutes or more, the party inside, through Dr. Ashe, gave notice that they did not contemplate making any resistance, but desired to confer with some member of the Executive Committee upon the terms of surrender. The request was granted without hesitation, and soon after a delegation of the Committee made their appearance, and held a short conference with the parties inside, which ended with a written demand being made for the surrender of the building, including all the arms and ammunition therein, together with the persons of Judge Terry, Maloney, and Phillips. An answer was required within fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which the party inside were again notified of the determination of the Committee to gain possession of the building and of the parties above named. To this was replied that they would give up Judge Terry and Maloney; that John Phillips was not in the armory. They desired that Judge Terry and Maloney should be protected from the violence of the people.

The request was acceded to, and at the same time they were reminded that the time given them to concede the proposition had expired. The doors were then thrown open, and Terry and Maloney entered a carriage that had been provided for their removal. Dr. Ashe and Mr. Bowie were also provided with a carriage.

The surrender of the arms immediately followed. The guns were piled upon drays, and the ammunition and accoutrements stowed into wagons. The carriages were preceded and followed by troops of cavalry and companies of infantry. As they passed through the lines drawn up in front of the Plaza Armory, the Companies presented arms and commenced cheering; but by a wave of the hand of Chief Marshal Doane all was stilled. The Judge and his friends were at once taken to the Committee Rooms. A few moments later the Plaza armory—the most important armory of the State force—surrendered. It was occupied by the Jackson Guards, Union Rifles and one other Company, portions of each of which had gained their quarters before the investment. As their Colonel called the roll, each man delivered up his arms. The surrender of the other armories followed in quick succession—and at 6 P.M. all the arms and munitions of war of the Law-and-Order organization were safely housed in Sacramento-street. All the men found in the armories were marched two and two to the Committee Rooms, and placed in irons.

About eighty were thus marched from the Plaza armory. They were all kept till Sunday morning 10 o'clock, when, with a warning not to be found in arms again, they were marched, single file, through a long line of the Vigilance troops drawn up on both sides of Sacramento-street, and dismissed. I presume that the object of their detention was that they might be marked for future reference. They were a most villainously-looking crew, and mostly answered to Irish names.

A CARGO OF "BRICKS" FROM POINT SAN QUENTIN.

While the excitement was at its height in the city on Saturday, a scene bearing some affinity to the scenes on shore was being enacted in the harbor. It appears that a second cargo of arms and ammunition destined for the use of the opponents of the Vigilance Committee, had nearly reached their destination, when the vessel was boarded by a boat, containing a party of the Vigilants, and, notwithstanding the assertion of the parties in charge of the suspected vessel that she was freighted with bricks from the State prison at Point San Quentin, a little investigation proved that she carried rather too many guns for a simple trading craft. The vessel was apparently loaded with brick, but upon turning over a portion of the cargo, twelve cases of rifles and six cases of ammunition were developed. The warlike implements were landed and were stowed away, just about the time the Committee troops had accomplished the work on shore.

ARREST OF JOHN L. DURKEE FOR PIRACY.

A complaint was made by John Phillips on Saturday last, before Geo. Penn Johnson, United States Commissioner, for the arrest of J. L. Durkee, for piracy on the high seas, in the boarding of the schooner *Julia*, and taking possession of the State's arms.

A few persons expressed a hope that the Committee troops would go down to the office of the United States Marshal and rescue Mr. Durkee. It is needless to say that these persons are sympathizers with the law-and-order faction.

After a full examination before the Commissioner, Mr. Durkee was admitted by United States Judge Hoffman to $25,000 bail, and is now at liberty. As under the law, nothing more than technical piracy can be made out of the act, the Committee have not the least fear as to the result.

MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins is a native of Ellsworth, Maine, about 35 years of age, and has a very active and zealous member of the Vigilance Committee, who had the utmost confidence in his firmness and prudence in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him. It is impossible to say whether he will survive his terrible wound. God grant he may, for the sake of his family, as well as of the future peace of the city. If he lives Judge Terry will only be expelled from the State. But if it should unhappily fall out otherwise, there are thousands in this city who think Judge Terry's life should be the forfeit.

Perhaps in the latter case a compromise may be brought about which will terminate all our difficulties. Nothing less, however, than the resignation of Judge Terry's associate on the bench, Hugh C. Murray, and the dismissal of others high in office, together with a revocation of the military orders of the Governor, will satisfy the people. But whether Hopkins dies or lives, Judge Terry will never again be allowed to occupy the Supreme bench. If the Governor persists in his mad course, the Committee must keep up its organization and stand to its arms until it can make a new Legislature, which shall pass a law of general amnesty—and God only knows how much more blood may be shed before that can be brought about.

From what I wrote you in my last, of Judge Terry's violent disposition, you will not be so much astonished that he has fallen into this great trouble. He has ever been ready to appeal to the bowie-knife and revolver, rather than to reason and the law, and he has no right to complain of the position his own folly has placed him in. He is a young man—only 35 years of age—and is acknowledged to be an able lawyer. He is a native of Kentucky, but when a boy went to Texas, and was identified with many of the struggles of that State for her independence. His wife is also from Kentucky, and is an estimable lady. I believe he has two children.

It is known that but for Judge Terry's bad advice to Gov. Johnson, our difficulties would long ago have been settled. It is the opinion of almost every one that he came to San Francisco in company with that foolish fire-eater, Gen. Volney E. Howard, determined to precipitate a collision, and that he counted upon his high position as an immunity against his violence. He will find the Vigilance Committee is no respecter of persons in the great reform they have undertaken. Still, a great many influential gentlemen are interceding for his life through the columns of the public press, and it is said that more than five hundred of his friends in the country are here, endeavoring to operate upon the Committee in his favor. Hon. Judge Shattuck has published a couple of columns, the main argument of which is, that as Judge Terry was acting under the orders of Dr. Ashe, the commander of a regularly organized military company, and we being in a state of war, prisoners taken in arms are entitled to the rules governing such a state. A few days at most will decide the fate of both Hopkins and Terry. It is understood the Judge has been tried, and that the Committee are only waiting the result of the wound he inflicted to pass sentence upon him.

The Committee yesterday had some ten or a dozen men confined in its prison, who, it is presumed, will be sent off to-day. Besides these, some twenty or thirty more are under orders to quit. [illegible] mountains [illegible]. The Committee [illegible] and strengthened its fortifications, and although all the State arms are now in their possession, do not relax in the least its precautions against surprise.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Yesterday, the Fourth of July, passed off very quietly. On account of the unsettled state of the city, there was no public celebration. A few military and engine companies were out, and the two United States ships-of-war fired the usual morning and evening salutes. It was reported that the soldiers of the Vigilance Army, 5,000 strong, would be reviewed, but, with the exception of a cannon drill, by one of the companies, they made no demonstration. Nothing unpleasant occurred, save the murder, at the Laguna, in the evening, of two Chinamen, by some persons unknown.

Business has improved a little the past fortnight, but still it is very dull. Most kinds of goods fail to bring remunerative prices. The clippers *Wizard* and *Storm King* and *Sirocco* arrived this week, from New-York, and the *Black Warrior*, *Starr King* and *Tartar* from China. The latter vessels brought about 1,500 Chinese. There are yet ten or twelve clippers due from Boston and New-York. The flour speculation, as I predicted at its commencement, has fallen through. It is found that Oregon has a considerable surplus—and our coming crop will turn out better than was supposed. Besides, with the low price of flour in New-York, we shall expect the clippers loading to fill up any deficiency in freight, with flour. We have sent, the last seventy days, about 20,000 barrels to Australia—and freights of the article are still wanted at $11 50 per ton.

THE OREGON WAR.

The Indian wars in the Territories, thanks to the wisdom and energy of General Wool, and no thanks to the two Governors, have come to an end. The General has thus stopped a great leak in the United States Treasury, and subtracted largely from the political capital of territorial wire-pullers.

POLITICS.

In political matters we are all at sea. It is evident, however, that our local and State elections are to turn upon the actions of the Vigilance Committee; but I do not think our Presidential canvass will be much affected by the events now transpiring. The position of candidates for the United States Senate will be somewhat changed, undoubtedly. Dr. Gwin is in no way compromised by the political rascalities that have been developed, and is, therefore, the most prominent man that will come before the next Legislature.

ARREST OF A GAMBLER.

I forgot to mention that Dan Aldrich, a noted gambler and political cheat, has been arrested, and is now in the hands of the Committee. A letter was found on him from Hon. P. T. Herbert, regretting that he could not procure for him the appointment of United States Marshal, as he had already committed himself for Mr. McDuffie.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne has been playing for the past ten nights at the Metropolitan, to full houses. She is supported by Mr. Charles Pope, a not very brilliant actor. F. W. R.

Execution of Two Murderers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TURNED OUT TO GUARD THE PRISONERS—REFUSAL OF THE MILITARY TO ACT—STATEMENTS OF KELLY AND GARRETT.

By the telegraphic dispatches published below, received from the Sacramento correspondent of the *True Californian*, we learn of the execution of Garrett and Kelly. Garrett, it will be recollected, murdered Brickell, after having seduced and ran off with his daughter, by shooting him with a Colt's revolver.

It is but just to say here that Garrett has since married Miss Brickell, who has been to him since his confinement all that a wife could be.

Kelly was convicted of being an accomplice with Mickey Free, in the murder of a party of men at Slippery Ford, some months ago.

At 11½ o'clock they were followed to Sutter's Fort, the place of execution, by at least six thousand persons. At 1 o'clock the prisoners ascended the platform, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Sheriff White and three of his deputies, Marshal McAlpin, and the reporters of the press.

The prisoners appeared firm and self-possessed, without any appearance of braggadocio. William Stewart Kelly stepped in front of the stand and said:

Gentlemen and Ladies: I am not guilty of murder. Bad company has led me to this. I warn you all against bad company. I have nothing more to say. Mr. Shuck has a written statement of mine, which he will publish after my execution.

Kelly was born in Uniontown, Monroe County, Va., and aged 25 years.

CONFESSION OF KELLY.

As a few hours will elapse ere I pass from time to eternity, in accordance with the inexorable fiat of human laws, one word of friendly counsel I offer to the living—a confession of such would be useless mockery. I am a young man, of parentage carefully religious and of highest respectability; and, while I never took the life of a human being, my counsel is to you, oh! young men and maidens, avoid bad company; the mingling in vile associations; the listening to advice of wicked men, and the keeping of bad company, in opposition to my early religious training, the counsel of my father and mother, and the voice of conscience, have brought my earthly career to its present ignominious end. From my first imprisonment in this city I have endeavored to follow the instructions of my spiritual guide, I have bitterly repented of the past; have sought divine forgiveness; have certainly read the Bible and prayed, and cure with fixed trust in the merits alone of the merciful, living and ascended Son of God. I meet, without fear my ignoble fate just on eternity's awful brink, and lift my voice for the last time, and say aloud to young men, avoid bad company, and follow the advice and example of the Sabbath-keeper and the Church goer. (Signed) WM. S. KELLY.

Dated, Prison Brig, June 27, 1856.

SPEECH OF SAMUEL GARRETT.

Samuel Garrett addressed the crowd in the following words:

"Gentlemen and Ladies:—I am innocent of the murder of Mr. Brickell; he sought me and forced me to kill him. It has been reported that his wife and daughter conspired against him, and encouraged me to kill him. Those statements are not true. I am the guilty party, and the only one to blame, though he forced me to kill him."

He made a long written confession, which amounts to nothing more than what was elicited on the trial. He was barkeeper for Brickell, when his daughter formed an attachment for him. Her mother consented to their union, but her father would not consent to it. Miss Brickell told him she would run off with him, and leave her parents. He advised her not to, but she insisted and said that she would go and leave them anyhow. Garrett took her away from her father's house, and after some time returned, when her father told Garrett he must leave the city, that both of them could not live in the same place. They immediately attacked each other, and Garrett killed him on the spot. Garrett was from Chambersburg, Pa., aged 32 years. A delegation of the Fire Department assisted the Sheriff in guarding the prisoners. The military companies would not turn out.

From the Utah Valleys.

From Col. L. A. Norton, who has just returned from Carson Valley, says the Placerville *American*, we obtain much interesting information from the Valleys of Western Utah. The great immigration of Mormons, of which we have made mention heretofore as being on the way from Salt Lake, consisting of one hundred and ten families and nearly as many wagons, with large numbers of cattle, even thousands, were within three days drive of their places of destination, the beautiful Valleys of the Wash-ho and the Truckee, when Col. Norton left the Valley. Orson Hyde is erecting a new saw and grist mill in Wash-ho Valley, to be propelled by an overshot wheel by one of the mountain streams that in such numbers and great beauty are found ever fall and leaping to the Valleys. Wellington Fredericks, a well-known mechanic of this county, is employed upon the mills, and the whole business is under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. Kelly, late of Lake Valley, on the summit of the Sierras. Both mills will be in operation in a very few weeks. No country can be more charming than these magnificent and fertile Valleys, and none can excel them in advantages for stock-growing; while the accession of so large a number of people to their permanent homes in our immediate vicinity, all dependent upon this city as their only point of trade with California, cannot but tend greatly to increase the now rapidly improving trade of the city.

From Salt Lake.

On Friday last, says the *Placerville American*, four wagons and the following persons arrived in town from Salt Lake. Isaac Miller, went from Sacramento to Salt Lake last fall, to bring away his two sisters from among the Mormons; but the Church prevailed upon them to remain. They are [illegible]. Mr. Miller brings through a [illegible] and wife. Mr. Jacob Cars brings [illegible] Mrs. Tanner, a widow lady, and [illegible] Robinson, another immigrant, [illegible] in Lake Valley; she died in child-[illegible]. With the fourth wagon is Mr. [illegible], wife and five children. All the above are destined for [illegible] and the lower valleys. From Mr. Miller, we learn that Gilbert & G[illegible] in attempting to winter 700 head of cattle at [illegible] Hall, lost all but seventy by cold and starvation. Thomas Williams & Co. brought through last Fall, 200 head as far as Weaver River, forty miles the other side of Salt Lake, was there overtaken and shut in by the snow, and every animal but three, and one of the three men in attendance upon them perished.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, June 30, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Robert Sutherland to Miss Jessie Ross, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. A. J. Stevenson, of Stanton, Cal., to Miss Mary Ann Chambers, niece of R. J. A. Chambers, Esq., of San Francisco.

At Oakland, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Thos. Nelson Ward, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mattingly, of Oakland.

In the Howard-street Church, Monday evening, June 30, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Josiah Bacon, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Thayer, daughter of J. D. Burrell, of West Bridgewater, Mass.

In San Francisco, June 29, by Rev. E. Brierly, Mr. Thomas Borwick to Mrs. Annie Maria Colburn, all of San Francisco.

At the International Hotel, San Francisco, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Joseph Haywood, of Sacramento, to Miss Eliza Hensley, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

At Campo Seco, June 13, Mr. A. Wright, of Stockton, to Miss Maria Ramsbottom, of Calaveras county.

At Sacramento, June 18, Mr. Martin Gross to Miss Henriette Hauck.

At Marysville, June 19, Mr. Geo. W. Bloor, of the California Express, to Miss Vic. A. Stockton.

At Volcano, June 15, Mr. Daniel Munckton, of Volcano, to Miss Sarah M. Parish, of Brownsville.

At Sacramento, June 22, Mr. James Johns to Miss Mary Ann Bannay, all of El Dorado County.

In San Francisco, at the Mission Dolores, June 21, by Rev. J. R. Benton, Mr. Wm. S. Robinson and Phebe E. Lyman, all of San Francisco.

At San Jose, June 14, Mr. Thomas W. Moore to Miss Magdalena Burke.

At Sacramento, June 19, Mr. Joseph Palmer to Miss Margaret Nesison.

At Alpha, Nevada County, June 18, Mr. O. Walker to Miss Mary Ann Tupper.

June 16, Stephen M. Hanna, of Placer County, to Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Sacramento City.

At Stockton, June 28, Mr. Franklin Hurst to Miss Elizabeth Penser, both of San Joaquin County.

In San Francisco, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. E. Brierly, Eugene Doildon, of Fort Dallas, Oregon, to Miss Emma Drake, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 2d July, by the Rev. Julius Eckman, Raphael Schoyer, Esq., to Miss Anna Hamilton.

In Stockton, June 30, at St. John's Church, by Rev. E. W. Hager, Mr. L. Whitney Lyon to Miss Sarah P. Hutchinson, both of Boston.

DIED.

On June 5, at the residence of Dr. S. A. Reeves, in San Ramone Valley, Contra Costa County, of disease of the heart, Capt. Daniel Hooper, in the 65th year of his age.

At Stockton, June 23, Mr. G. Y. Yates, aged about 35 years, and formerly a resident of New-York.

At Stockton, June 29, of concussion of the brain, Walter E., son of P. M. and Eliza Coates, aged 5 years and 9 months.

In San Francisco, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Louisa Hunter, formerly Mrs. Crapo, and wife of Wm. J. Hunter, a native of New-Bedford, Mass., aged 29 years.

At Santa Clara, Sunday, June 29, Susan Ann, wife of Wm. M. Lent, Esq.

In San Francisco, June 28, Lucy Jane, daughter of John Henry and Clara Atkinson, aged 6 weeks.

At Auburn City, on Martheness Creek, El Dorado County, June 8, of diarrhea John Sterett Agnew, of Pennsylvania, in the 24th year of his age.

At Mule Town, Ione Valley, by caving of a bank, John Stone, aged 28 years, of Staten Island, N. Y.

At Benicia, on the 28th of June, Thomas Oliver Hyde, aged 3 years and 9 months, son of Oliver and Harriet Hyde, late of Baltimore.

At Forrest City, June 21, Mr. Edward Silvernail, late of New-York.

At Downieville, June 15, Mr. E. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Brother of that place.

At the Sacramento County Hospital, June 7, of bronchial consumption, Mr. John Farrow, aged 30 years, a native of Kentucky, formerly of Missouri.

At Pilot Hill, El Dorado County, June 15, Mr. Allen E. Robinson, aged 30 years.

At Nevada, June 13, of quinsy, James H. Jones, of [illegible]ville, Penn., aged 29 years.

At San Jose, June 15, of inflammation of the [illegible], daughter of Charles W. and [illegible], aged 5 years and 5 months.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Flour and the Harvest.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

The decline in rates noticed in our last steamer edition has continued throughout the past fortnight, and a point has been reached at the close which has not been touched since the middle of last March. Immediately after the sailing of the last steamer the bark *Lima* was chartered for Sydney, and has since loaded and cleared for that port, having on board 5,000 bbls. This indication of the determination of operators to continue the export movement would, it was probably thought, rally prices which had declined in the preceding fortnight fully $1 ⅌ bbl. and give strength to the market; but it was not productive of the desired effect, and at an auction sale a few days afterwards, $8 50 was the best that could be obtained for a parcel of superfine domestic. Since then the utter absence of the demand, the actual advent of the harvest, and the general indisposition to operate displayed among outside parties, has tended still further to prostrate the market, and at the close we doubt if any large parcel could be quoted at over $8@$8½, while the largest lots in the market are held for $9@$10, or upwards. The transactions of the fortnight have been of the most retail character, not exceeding 10,000 to 15,000 quarters, at a range showing a steady decline from $11, at which the fortnight's business opened.

The Sacramento and Marysville millers have already commenced grinding new wheat, so that the prospect for any material improvement in prices is indeed poor. At the same time, the impression appears to prevail generally that the farmers will not part with their Wheat this season in any way freely, and as they are, as a class, able to hold, there is considerable reason to believe that prices will not go below those now ruling—at least for any length of time—and it is certain that the prosperity of the country does not demand it. In fact, we are inclined to the opinion that the highest rate which could be established without incurring the danger of shipments from abroad, say $10 ⅌ bbl., would be the most beneficial for the country at large. As it is, Flour is lower to-day in San Francisco than in any foreign ports from which we formerly were in the habit of receiving breadstuffs. In barrel Flour a merely jobbing business has been done during the past fortnight, and the market, as we write, is extremely dull at our quotations.

The exportation of Flour during the past six months has been large, amounting to no less than 49,961 barrels, and there can be little doubt that had the original purpose of shipping away that quantity in March and April last, been carried out, a better state of affairs would have prevailed at present. The movement, however, was delayed and finally frustrated by the want of cordial coöperation among the parties interested; and it is now to be admitted that the advance in price, unaccompanied by the shipment of a part of the surplus stock, was not properly based. Our readers will remember that we called attention to this point at the time, and urged the propriety of attempting an advance. Indeed, as far back as the first of January we stated the case fully, and our estimate of stock and future receipts have proved singularly correct. We then (January 1) placed the stock

in the city at....bbls.	144,[illegible]
In hands of farmers, speculators and millers throughout the State....	80,000
To be received from Oregon....	50,000
Total....	274,[illegible]
Six months' consumption, at 35,000 bbls. per month....	210,[illegible]
Estimated stock August 1....bbls.	64,[illegible]

It will be seen that our figures were only in error in underestimating the stock, although we stated, at the time, that we believed our receipts from the country would exceed our estimate. As it is, they have reached nearly [illegible] bbls. We allude to these facts not in any spirit of self-laudation, but to show our numerous friends from whom we differed widely in our views regarding the course of the flour market, that our opinions were soundly based, and that our position was not lightly taken originally.

The harvest has now fairly commenced in many of the leading Grain-growing districts of the State, and in the course of another fortnight every farmer in California will be busy gathering in his crops. The nearer we get, too, to the harvest, the larger the yield of the more important cereals promises to be; and the prognostications of a failure, which were so common a short time ago, have yielded to an impression that the crop will be a very full one, equaling if not surpassing in extent that of last year.

Latest Market Report.

From the Alta, July 5.

Flour—There is more firmness noticeable in prices to-day, owing to advices received yesterday from Australia. We are credibly informed that orders have been received to ship from 15 to 20,000 bbls of Flour, and that this amount will be shipped hence on or before the 15th inst. to Melbourne. There are no sales reported from first hands, notwithstanding an advance on previous existing rates was offered. Jobbing sales of 150 bbls. Gallego and Haxall at $15; 60 cases Suffolk mills at $13; 250 qr. sacks Fowler's Self Rising, $11; 100 do. Commercial and Genesee Extra, Bakers' sold at $12 50; 200 do. Magnolia, and [illegible] at $12 50, and 200 do. Domestic at $10@$10 [illegible]. 14,000 lbs. Bran, jobbing, at 2¼c. Barley—150 sacks sold, in two lots, at 2c.; and 410, in two lots, at 2½c. Oats—125 sacks jobbing at 2⅞c. Hay—15 tons sold at [illegible] and 5 do. jobbing at $22@$24. Potatoes—100 sacks sold at [illegible] and 200 do. at 1c. Onions—25 sacks sold at [illegible]. Corn Meal—1,000 lbs. Magnolia Mills sold at 6½c.; [illegible] do. Domestic at 5c. Beans—100 sacks Bayos sold at [illegible]. Hams—25 bbls. Billings' glazed at 22½c. Lard—[illegible] cases, outside brand, in 10-lb. tins, sold, in two lots, on private terms. Sugar—300 mats China No. 1 sold at 8¼c. [illegible] 1,000 lbs. No. 1 China sold at 6¼c. Syrup—600 kegs, assorted sizes, East Boston, sold at 60c. ⅌ gallon. [illegible] 200 boxes Lobsters, Pickles, Tomatoes, Oysters and Pie Fruits, sold on private terms. Cement—[illegible] bbls., ex *Wizard*, sold, in two lots, at $2 75. Dried Apples—75 half bbls. sold at 10½c.; 75 do. at 10c., and [illegible] on private terms. Alcohol—100 bbls. New-York [illegible] sold on private terms. Whisky—[illegible] bbls. American sold at 40c. cash. Lumber—30,000 feet Oregon and [illegible] Planks and Boards, jobbing, at $27@$30 ⅌ M.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Latest War News—The Elections—Contradiction of the Rumor of Colonel Wright being Killed—Trade Between Oregon and China—Fight Between the Volunteers and Indians in Southern Oregon.

We have advices from Portland, O. T., and from Crescent City, to the 28th of June.

The news from the North is, that Col. Wright is endeavoring to make treaties. [illegible] says that 200 women and children have been sent in to the Dalles by the Indians. What this act portends we do not undertake to say. It may be favorable to peace, or it may be an Indian *ruse* to have another opportunity to murder our white citizens.

Gov. Curry intends to leave on the next steamer for Washington City.

Col. B. Stark will accompany the Governor on his contemplated trip to Washington.

The election returns are not all in, says the *Oregonian*. The question for the seat of Government having been submitted to the people, we judge the two points having the largest number of votes are Corvallis and Eugene City. As to the political complexion of the next Assembly, it has a decided Democratic majority.

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, says the *Oregonian*, of the 16th June, left Portland for the Dalles yesterday. He informed us, in substance, that all difficulties between the Executive and Judiciary in Washington Territory had ceased, and that the masses of the people, as well as all officials, were engaged in protecting their homes and firesides from the ruthless savage.

The *Oregonian* contains the following letter from the Dalles. It will be seen that it effectually disproves the previous reports in relation to Col. Wright being killed:

"A pack train came in yesterday, having left Col. Wright's camp the 9th. The fort and bridge across the Nachess River were finished, as they report, and Col. Wright was to cross the 10th. Much talk, it seems, has been had about peace, by Indians visiting camp. Kamiakin had promised from time to time to come over, but had not done so.

Seventy or eighty Indians (including Owhi's men and children) had escaped from Kamiakin and came to Col. Wright, who sent them in company with the pack train. They say Gen. Palmer sent them to Kamiakin, who claimed them as his people. The Yakimas treated them very badly. The Chief would not allow them to leave, until they stole away from him. There are others who will leave the hostile camp as soon as they can get their families away.

On the death of Capt. Hembree, these Indians say, the Indians that attacked Hembree's party were just about to retreat, when they saw the Bostons run, then they rushed on. Capt. H. killed one Indian and wounded another, after being left by his men. They say he was but slightly wounded, and when the Indians came up he plead for his life. The Indians hesitated and well nigh concluded to spare him, because he had been so left by his men, but finally killed him. This is the story of these Indians, who were then in the hostile camp and doubtless know. Take it, as the Indian statement, for what it is worth.

Hostile Indians fish, as I understand, all along the Nachess and Yakima rivers, and bring in salmon and sell the soldiers daily."

The *Oregonian* says: Messrs. Leonard & Green, of this city, have opened a direct trade between Oregon and China. The bark *Metropolitan*, belonging to the above firm, recently arrived direct from Hong Kong, with a large cargo, consisting of sugars, syrups, salt and China goods, wares and merchandise, all of which find a ready sale in this market.

We take the following from the Crescent City *Herald* of the latest date received:

From Mr. Nolan, Orderly Sergeant in Capt. Bledso's company of volunteers, serving against the Indians in Southern Oregon, we learn that a fight came off on the 11th of this month on Rogue River, about four miles below the mouth of Illinois River, between two hundred and fifty Indians of the Shasta, Costa's, Mac-i-noo-tee-ny's, Ta-tut-nee's, Seshus and Uqua tribes, and the company of volunteers under Capt. Bledso, forty-one in number, who had the day before killed six Indians, on their march down the river, and Company G of regular troops, under Capt. Augur, numbering about sixty. The regulars were on the north, and the volunteers on the south side of the river. The regulars commenced the fight about 12 o'clock, killed six Indians, and drove the balance into and across the river, when the volunteers received them, and, after a half hour's fighting, completely routed them, killing twenty-four and taking six prisoners. Besides the above, there were fifty Indians drowned and missing—at least such is the report of the Indians themselves. The Indians had previously fortified themselves in a position about six miles below where the fight came off, but had removed to the position where they were found, thinking it a stronger one. The volunteers burnt at both the positions spoken of about sixty houses, most of them strongly built of logs. The regulars lost no men; the volunteers had two men wounded and one killed, named Bray.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, four of the principal chiefs came into Major Reynolds' camp, at the mouth of the Illinois River, and wished to make a treaty. He ordered them to report themselves to Captain Augur, and the day after some two hundred Indians—men, women and children—went to the camp of Captain Augur, and gave themselves up to be sent to the Reservation. They were sent to the mouth of Rogue River.

We learn further from the same source, that on Tuesday, the 24th instant, a detachment of volunteers under Lieut. Cox, of Captain Blakely's company, numbering twenty-five men, attacked a body of about thirty Indians, some two miles above Whalehead, on the coast, and defeated them, killing three and taking twenty-two prisoners. After the fight, five of the Pistol River Indians came in and gave themselves up.

Captain Bledso's company deserve great credit for their conduct in the above affairs, and we rejoice the more that most of them are Crescent City men.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Kamehameha's Marriage—Notification to the Legislature—Prohibition of the Sale of Opium.

Advices from Honolulu are to May 31:

On Monday, the 19th of May, the members of the House of Representatives waited upon the King in a body, and were received in the large drawing-room. The Speaker read the following reply to the notification on the part of His Majesty, of his intention to form a matrimonial alliance:

To His Majesty Kamehameha IV.:

Sire: The Representatives of the people have received with great satisfaction your Majesty's gracious message, announcing that it is your Majesty's intention to be united in marriage, on or about the third Thursday in June next, to Emma, daughter of T. C. B. Rooke, Esq., M. D., and grand-daughter of the late John Young, Esq.

The Representatives of the people have much pleasure in offering to your Majesty their true congratulations on the auspicious event about to take place, and in assuring your Majesty of their belief that the proposed union will be hailed with entire satisfaction and pleasure by your Majesty's subjects generally.

That this marriage may increase the happiness of your Majesty, and of the bride elect, and tend to insure the perpetuity of the Hawaiian Sovereignty, and promote the welfare of the nation, is the earnest desire of your Majesty's dutiful subjects.

The King replied in these words:

It is with much pleasure that I receive the congratulations of the Representatives of my people, upon the contemplated event of my marriage. Your voice is that of the nation speaking through its Representatives, and it is a great satisfaction to me to have your approval of the important step I am about to take.

You express the hope that the union may be the means of perpetuating our Sovereignty and promoting the welfare of the nation, and I sincerely unite with you in that hope.

In conclusion, I thank you, Representatives, for the kind, prompt, and unanimous manner in which you have responded to my Message.

The interview then closed.

Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii, with two attendants, arrived here on Thursday evening, on board of H. I. M.'s brig-of-war *Alcibiades*, from Hilo, Capt. De Marigny having seized the opportunity of her wishing to visit Oahu to offer to the Governess the superior accommodations afforded by his vessel. On leaving the brig, Her Excellency was saluted with the number of guns prescribed for Governors of Islands, and nothing that politeness and attention could effect was wanting to make the trip agreeable.

An act has been passed prohibiting the importation and sale of opium. The following is the preamble and first section of the bill:

Whereas, Suicides and serious riots are of frequent occurrence, from the use and abuse of opium and other poisonous drugs, and whereas, there is danger of the pernicious habit of using opium, being acquired by His Majesty's native born subjects from the example of the Chinese. Therefore,

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled—

Section 1. Any person who shall be convicted before any Magistrate of importing, selling, vending or furnishing opium, or any preparation thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court; provided always that nothing in this section shall prevent the importation and sale of opium as medicine by duly qualified physicians and surgeons, licensed as such by the Minister of the Interior.

NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Reparation for the Late Massacre—The Tonnage Laws—Railroad Improvements—The Fourth at Panama and Aspinwall—Shipment of Oil Across the Isthmus—Miscellaneous News.

Advices from Aspinwall and Panama are to the 19th inst.

The Aspinwall *Courier* states that Gen. Mosquera has warmly urged upon the Government the necessity of suitable reparation for the outrage committed on Americans at Panama on the 15th April last.

[illegible] communication of the Vice-Governor of the State, addressed to the Minister of the [illegible] at Washington [illegible] of this document. To-day we have not time to notice it further than to say that it is a cunningly devised [illegible]; and, although undoubtedly the strongest defence the Governor could write in palliation of the massacre of our unfortunate countrymen by the people of Panama on the 15th April last, sanctioned and aided by the authorities, it is, we must confess, one of the weakest wishy-washy productions we ever read."

The tonnage law has passed the Senate, but had not received the signature of the Executive. It is to take effect on the 1st September next. The proceeds of this tax are to be equally divided between the Nation and the State of Panama, and it is calculated that the treasury of the latter will thus be increased about $50,000.

The Panama Railroad Company are making apparent beginnings of very considerable wharf extensions and fillings, by which the dock and wharf facilities of the harbor will be very much improved.

The United States Mail Steamship Company are working on both wings of their wharf, and will soon have them completed, so as to give ample room for two of their largest ships to berth [illegible] at the end of the wharf. They are in daily expectation of a vessel with 1000 tons of coal, to be soon followed with others bringing similar cargoes of the same necessity.

The Jews in the Isthmus have established a Society for the purpose of procuring a piece of land for a burial ground.

From a recent issue of the *Panameño*, we observe that Costa Rica has consented to join the Colombian Federation. The boundary between that country and New-Granada was satisfactorily arranged by General Herran, without any territory being lost to the latter country.

The Fourth was not publicly celebrated in Panama, but it was appropriately observed by many citizens who spent the day on board the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in pursuance of an invitation from Commander Bailey. Many others would have visited the *St. Mary's*, but were prevented by the inopportune arrival of the steamer *Sonora*. During the evening there were several private celebrations on shore, and altogether the day passed off very agreeably.

At Aspinwall there was no public celebration of the anniversary. Several residents and others received their friends. Cannons and muskets and fireworks were the most prevalent method of rejoicing in the memories and thoughts of Independence day. At the wharf of the U. S. M. S. Co. the regular salutes of the day were fired, by Capt. Tacklebury, assisted by officers and men from the *Low* and *Webster*. Mr. John W. Bourn, the Agent of the Company, individually celebrated the day by "keeping open house" for his countrymen and friends—of course, he was hospitable. Capt. W. L. Herndon, of the steamer *Geo. Law*, entertained a party of some twenty friends at dinner.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says that the results from the coal mines at Bocas del Toro are highly encouraging.

The Panama *Star and Herald* learns from Commodore Watkins, of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *Golden Age*, that several of the officers of the revolutionary party, who were kept as prisoners in the castle at Acapulco, were [illegible] to escape from their confinement, [illegible] and get up a revolution, on the 10th of June. They had been tried for the offence prior to the sailing of the *Golden Age* from that port, and were all (some fifteen in number) sentenced to be shot on the 13th June.

We take the following from the same paper:

"We are informed by the United States Special Inspector of Customs at this port, that the whale-ship owners in the United States have addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, desiring to know whether their oil, if shipped across this Isthmus, will be admitted into the United States on the same terms as if sent round Cape Horn, to which he has replied that he has given the Special Inspector here instructions in reference thereto, and that the oil, if taken here by the vessel to which it originally belonged, can be sent across the Isthmus, reshipped at Aspinwall, and entered at any port in the United States on the same terms as if taken round the Cape. No [illegible], however, are allowed, as that would give British and French vessels an opportunity of placing their oil on board American vessels, and entering it in the United States on the same terms as American vessels. The inspector here is to examine the oil thus carried to Panama, count the casks and certify, under seal, to the [illegible] here and reshipment at Aspinwall.

There are now five hundred American whale-ships engaged in the Pacific; and it is calculated, that one-third of these vessels will send their cargoes across this Isthmus."

The *Star* notices as follows an accident to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Sonora*, which sailed from Callao on the 27th for Valparaiso:

This vessel, after leaving Callao, touched at the Chinchas and Pisco, and after sailing from the latter port she ran ashore on point Santa Maria, about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 29th, from what cause we have not heard, and was got off with considerable difficulty. As she leaked very badly it was deemed advisable to bring her back to Callao, where, by means of divers, (the only means procurable there,) the leak was sufficiently stopped to enable her to come up to Panama, and she is now undergoing thorough repair at the island of Taboga.

A splendid entertainment was given to Amos B. Corwine, Esq., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the Loceria farm, by the old friends of that gentleman, who still reside in Panama. There were about sixty persons present, among the invited guests being Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Fairfax and Jewett, and Dr. Drayton, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

H. B. M.'s war steamer *Brisk* sailed for Vancouver's Island on the 13th inst., to join the British Admiral there.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown, on the 5th of July, and sailed shortly after. The Aspinwall *Courier* complains of the short stay of vessels of war at that port.

Piracy on the Mosquito Coast.

We find the following letter published in the Aspinwall *Courier* of June 5. It sufficiently explains itself:

Greytown, Mosquito Kingdom, March 31, 1856.

James Green, Esq., *Consul of Her Britannic Majesty*:—Sir: I, Charles [illegible], Master of the schooner *Victoria*, beg to inform you that, having paid the corresponding duties on my merchandise, with license to trade for the space of six months, dated 11th January last, as my receipts show, I proceeded to traffic with the natives of the coast in the Kingdom of Mosquito.

For the purpose of facilitating the object of my voyage, being ignorant of the language of the country, I made an arrangement with an officer of the Mosquito King called John Manuel Peralta to accompany me as interpreter. We then proceeded northward to Sandy Bay, at which place the said Peralta went on shore. I also dispatched a confidential person with an assortment of goods, who returned, the following day, with an account of a loss amounting to about fifty dollars, stolen by the natives at the instigation of Mr. Peralta, who shortly after came on board in a state of inebriety, and, on pretext of my not having received him with becoming respect as suited his dignity, because I neglected to salute him, struck me with violence as I lay sick on the deck. Finding myself in this state, unable to resist his aggression, I called on my sailors to restrain him, and retired to my cabin.

The vessel being still at anchor, about 10 o'clock the same night a canoe came off full of Indians, who, under the guidance of the above-mentioned villain—he having made a prearrangement with them—took me forcibly from my bed, tied my hands and feet, while Mr. Peralta struck me several times on the head, from the effects of which I still suffer, besides soreness in my right ear.

Meanwhile the natives plundered the boat of every article of value they could find, threw me into the canoe, and carried me to the beach, where they tore off my shirt, the only article of clothing I had on my person. In this manner I passed many hours sick and enfeebled, in consequence of the maltreatment I had received, exposed to the wind and the surf, which continued to beat over me throughout the night. In the morning my vessel had disappeared; the officer of the Mosquito King, assisted by the Indians, compelled the crew to get under way, telling them that he was the sole commander, and that it was needless to inquire for the master, as he believed him to be already dead. At daybreak I met with one of my people, who was accidentally enabled to get on shore with a suit of clothes, to which circumstance, trivial though it may seem, I attribute the saving of my life. A day and a half afterwards four of the natives carried me to [illegible] River, for which service I paid them $15. On my arrival there I had the satisfaction to find my vessel, but learned that Mr. Peralta, not content with having robbed me, in concert with the inhabitants of Sandy Bay, had obliged my sailors to deliver him several articles of value, which still remained in the cabin.

For the truth of this statement, besides other circumstances of which I was not cognizant, I can produce, as witnesses, the three individuals who compose my crew, and Mr. Armstrong, Magistrate of that part of the Mosquito Coast, who was residing in the vicinity of Wawa River, while the events above related took place.

The losses I have sustained, in merchandise, provisions, and private clothing, amount to upwards of six hundred dollars; while the detention of my vessel, the injuries I received in my person, and the sufferings and privations I endured, I estimate as much more.

Altogether I claim from the King of Mosquito the sum of one thousand and two hundred dollars.

I prefer this claim against the King of Mosquito

[illegible] ... of one of his officers, Manuel Pereira. [illegible]

[illegible] Queen Victoria, [illegible]

With all due respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES BRONCE(?).

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

General Walker was inaugurated President, on the 12th inst. Rivas still holds possession of the town of Leon, and many natives, considering the inauguration of General Walker an act of usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters are Col. Mendoz(?) and Gen. Chelon(?).

Much sickness prevailed among Walker's troops and frequent desertions were taking place.

Major Waters' command was sent to Leon on account of a rumor that the Guatemalian troops were at that place. They were fired on by the Rivas party, and one of the company was wounded, while several of the Rivas party were killed. Major Waters remained outside some time, but the enemy not appearing, retired. There were no signs of an invasion at the latest dates, but it was considered that a certain league of the Northern States still existed, and an invasion was looked for at the close of the rainy season. Gen. Walker needed men and money for the coming struggle. The whole vote for President was 23,000(?); Walker received 14,600(?), and the remainder was scattered between Rivas, Ferrer, [illegible] and Salazar.

Also arrived at San Francisco, ship Storm King, from New-York.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 15th of June. The Chilian Congress opened on the 1st June; the President presented his annual message, and the estimates for 1856 were constitutionally opened.

President Montt's message presents no new ideas of administration, but speaks strongly in favor of the spirit of improvements which has developed itself throughout the country. It is considered that Montt will be re-elected.

The Congress was occupied with the following projects: that of a law exempting from duties of importations all wharfs, bridges and railways; also [illegible], of numbers from 1 to 6.

That which authorizes the residence of the permanent army on the spot where Congress holds its sessions. The budget and permanent forces for 1857. The grant of $14,000 for building a Court of Appeal in Santiago.

That law referring to verbal judgment, and that which organizes the prison system.

The trial of Capt. Carrasco, for the loss of the steamer Cazador, has terminated in his complete acquittal.

Government has been placing bills on England at 60 and 6 days term on the funds it possesses there, in virtue of the arrangement made with Peru for the liquidation of the debt due to this Republic. On this account a want of gold is already felt, as a considerable quantity has been withdrawn from circulation and deposited in the national treasury.

Grain still commands a high price, particularly in the South. Wheat is selling in Concepcion, at $4 to 5 fanega, and flour is $5 50 a $6 a quintal.

No alteration has occurred in mining—the year is more prosperous than the former.

It is contemplated to open the Railroad as far as [illegible] on the 18th September, and the telegraph between Talca and Santiago, at the same time, making a distance of 300 miles from Valparaiso.

The Comercio speaks very unfavorably of the monopoly established by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as remarkably prejudicial against the commerce of the South. That paper states that the merchants of Valparaiso are about presenting a petition to the British Admiralty, directing its attention to the subject, and requesting [illegible].

Peru.

In our Peruvian exchanges we find little to extract respecting either that country or Bolivia. The Echenique party still entertain hopes of getting him back, though the prospect is by no means favorable.

The National Convention is still in session, discussing the new constitution, at Chorrillos. Yellow fever had diminished, but the scarcity of food, frequent robberies and insecurity of life, rendered it extremely hazardous to live in Lima.

The contract for loading guano had not yet passed, Elias having a prior engagement with the Government, which was not so favorable as the new proposals.

Business in the South of Peru was very dull on account of the revolutionary symptoms there, and also because no confidence was felt in the political state of Bolivia, where General Cordova was daily losing ground. The Bolivian army is very much disaffected towards the Administration, and had already got up a conspiracy against Cordova.

Bolivia.

Bolivia's Treasury has reached a bad crisis, a serious defalcation having been discovered in the deposits of Peruvian Bark. About 2,500 qls. were short in making the deliveries to the new Directors. Gen. Belzu and Senor de Oteiza, manager of Clays, Quevedo & Co., are accused of the theft, and the latter house has declared itself bankrupt. Belzu's share is said to be $700,000. During the first three months of the year, there was extracted from the mines of Coro Coro 17,525 cwt. of copper and 6,076 marcs of silver.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

A New Governor to be Appointed.

We have files of the Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 14th inst., but they contain little news of interest.

The Colonial Standard says that it is confidently believed, in well-informed quarters, that Lord Courtenay would be the Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir Henry Barkly. His lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, by the daughter of the second Earl of Effingham. He was born in 1807, and married in 1830, the seventh daughter of Earl Fortescue. His lordship was member for South Devon from 1841 to 1849, and in November, 1852, was appointed Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

The same paper, in an article on mines and mining, has the following paragraph:

"Altogether, mining never looked so favorably in Jamaica as it does at this moment. The [illegible] by which the minds of capitalists in England were, in the first instance, prejudiced against the island as a mineral country, have been long since dispelled. Our copper is found in lodes as regular as any ever seen in Cornwall or elsewhere. It is now true that nature has at some period of the world's history rained copper ore upon the surface of our island. Our igneous rocks have been divided by the same force that has rent asunder the massive formations of Cornwall, and within the fissures thus formed in Jamaica are contained precisely the same metallic matters—infinitely more rich, however—as are found in the lodes of Cornwall, Devonshire, and other mineral countries. All that is wanted is confidence and capital. If these are not yet quite secured, a great advance, nevertheless, has been made towards their realization; and we are convinced that it needs only truth to render this consummation immediately certain."

There were a great many marsh and other fevers in the town of Falmouth, but the mortality was not great.

The town of Lucea was in a very sickly state, and there was scarcely a house in which there are not two or three cases of fever. The heat, which was oppressive during a part of the day, was succeeded in the evening by heavy showers of rain, [illegible]

[illegible] In answer to your letter of the 26th inst., [illegible] instructed by the Postmaster General [illegible] that it is no part of the duty of a [illegible] the address on newspapers [illegible] should not do it, even though [illegible] deliver from a furnished list, unless [illegible] of his office. [illegible] your obedient servant.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The American State Executive Council of Ohio have issued a call for a grand mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore at Columbus on Wednesday, the 11th of September next. Among the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee is one recommending the members of the American Party to avoid all fusion of every description, and support their nominations, regardless of success or defeat.

The Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer publishes a letter from a friend in Platte County, who says that Benton's chances there are good. The same paper adds that, from all it can gather from different portions of the State, Col. Benton will get a much better vote throughout the State than his friends at first anticipated.

The Portland Advertiser publishes a letter from Canton Mills, Me., recording the conversion of E. G. Barlow from the Democratic to the Republican faith. Mr. Barlow has always been a firm Democrat—one of the workers, and one of the most influential of the party in this section. He is a lawyer of distinction, and a member of the Democratic County Committee. He has represented the party in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Committee in the Legislature which reported the resolves instructing our delegation in Congress to oppose the Nebraska measure. He says he then acted honestly, and has not seen any cause for changing his opinion since.

A large meeting of German citizens was held on Monday evening, at [illegible], Chicago, for the purpose of organizing a political club. Very able addresses were delivered by Dr. Hillgaertner, of Dubuque, and Caspar Butz, Esq., of this city. The best of feeling was manifested, and a Constitution adopted.

A Fremont Club was formed in Waterbury, Ct., on the 22d inst. George W. Benedict(?), Esq., was chosen President with 12 Vice-Presidents and 2 Secretaries. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gothic Hall was crammed through the entire evening. Between 300 and 400 have already joined the Association and hundreds more intend doing so. An eloquent address was delivered by Judge Kellogg, which was received with great applause. This place is the great Fillmore centre in the State—as leading citizens early took the field for Fillmore—but it's no go. The masses are fully determined to go for Fremont.

On the 19th instant there was a great Republican demonstration at Hancock, Ohio.

A private letter from Newnan, Ga., dated July 11, says that Mr. Fillmore's prospects are growing brighter every day in Georgia. The Kansas excitement is less intense. There are, however, a few scattering companies going there every week from Georgia.

The Democrats of Indiana are to have a grand mass Convention on the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on the 3d of September. The Democracy of the entire Northwest is to be invited, and the most distinguished Democratic orators in the Union are to be present.

A letter from Columbus in the Cincinnati Commercial, reports that John P. Slough, Secretary of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, repudiates Buchanan, and on Friday evening took active part in a Fillmore meeting in that city.

The Weekly Tribune, a Democratic paper at Manitowoc, Wis., had adopted the Cincinnati Platform and nominations, but now discards them to make way for the people's ticket and the cause of free Kansas.

The Iowa City Republican says: "An intelligent and observing citizen of this place, who has been spending a week or two in the western part of Iowa, informs us that there is a glorious feeling aroused among the people. The greatest enthusiasm in behalf of Fremont was manifested at every point, and a victory such as has never been witnessed in Iowa is anticipated."

It is stated that a paper in Georgia, the Wilkes County Republican, has come out in favor of Fremont.

Judge Ballinger, of Mercer County, Ky., is at present in Iowa, making radical Republican speeches.

A movement is being made to establish a Young America Fremont Club in Portland, Me., to be composed of non-voters. Quite a large number of signatures have already been obtained. All seem determined to do what they can for the good cause, and the boys say there are some things they can do, if they cannot vote.

The Democrats of Pawtucket have organized a Keystone Club, of which Hon. Johnson Gardner is President.

Cassius M. Clay will attend the Young Men's Republican Convention in Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th inst., by invitation.

The Kentucky Whig "would not be surprised if Fremont's vote in that State would be swelled up to six thousand votes." To this the Newport, Ky., News, (Free Soil,) replies: "Would the Whig be surprised if it should find, in November next, that there are six and twenty thousand good men and true—all Kentuckians—who vote the Republican ticket?"

Judge Stuart, a prominent and influential Democrat, of Mansfield, Ohio, has declared for Fremont and Dayton.

Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, is stumping the State for Fremont. He has heretofore always acted with the Democracy, and was elected to office by the Democrats.

General John W. Boyd, of Walworth, and Mason C. Darling, of Fon du Lac, Wis., prominent Democrats, have openly declared for Fremont.

The Northwestern Democrat, published at Minnesota, hoists the Fremont and Dayton flag. The Democrat has been allied with Franklin Pierce, and has upheld his Administration.

The Wyandot Pioneer has conversed with several persons from different parts of the county during the past week, and they all say that Fremont stock has an upward tendency. But little has yet been done in the way of organization. After the harvest is fairly over, the Fremonters intend to roll up their sleeves and put the Buchaniers through the campaign on the fast line.

A company of twenty-six South Carolinians, for Kansas, have arrived at St. Louis. They are young men, and are armed to the teeth. They are commanded by a gentleman who is recognized as Gen. L. M. Ayers.

A letter from Wilmington, Del., says:

"We have taken steps towards a perfect organization of a Fremont Club here, and we intend to keep the ball rolling. It is the determination of our club to distribute thousands of publications throughout the state."

The New-Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, a German paper, with the largest circulation in the Southern States, goes for Fremont and Dayton. The Louisville Anzeiger, German, had the Buchanan flag hoisted, but has taken it down.

The Anzeiger des Nordens, the German paper published in Boston—a paper which has heretofore supported the Pierce Administration—has declared against the Buchanan ticket, and come out in support of the Philadelphia nomination and platform. Last Saturday it put the names of Fremont and Dayton at the head of its columns.

The Courier, a German paper published at Cleveland, Ohio, for the benefit of the Buchaniers, having stopped for want of breath, the Cincinnati Volksfreund is now the only German daily in Ohio that swears by Buchanan.

In Galva, Ills., a new Fremont paper has just appeared in the Swedish language. There are now 100,000 Swedes in the Northwest, and this is their first political paper.

At a meeting of Americans at Lagrange, Mo., last week, it was unanimously resolved to have an old-fashioned, rousing barbecue, in that city, on the 1st of August, and a grand torchlight procession and mass meeting at night. A committee of thirty gentlemen, from country and town, were appointed to procure provisions and superintend the general arrangement of the barbecue and meeting. A torchlight, finance and corresponding Committees, and [illegible], were appointed.

Another accession to the Fremont Press is recorded. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton. This paper is regarded as the organ of the State Administration, and its course has been anxiously watched by the friends of both Fillmore and Fremont. In giving its reasons for hoisting the Republican ticket, the Telegraph says:

"We have no war to wage against Mr. Fillmore. He has many friends, and deserves them; but the popular heart of the Opposition is clearly not with him in this great crisis. We have reason to believe that his friends in Pennsylvania are sincere in de- [illegible] where they would be thrown [illegible]

[illegible] so, the work is more than half accomplished. Notwithstanding the indiscretion of a few who profess Mr. Fillmore, in their unscrupulous attacks upon [illegible] both Fremont and Fillmore men earnestly desire and look confidently for a cordial union and common cause against the Nebraska party; and the politicians have but to reflect the wishes of the people, and Union and Victory will be the result of our labors."

A meeting was held in Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, July 23d, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club in the Second Election District of the town of Greenburgh, comprising the villages of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Ashford. There was a large attendance, and much spirit was manifested in the cause of free labor and free speech. A very able address was then made by Hon. F. W. Waterbury(?). At the conclusion of the speech, which was well received and repeatedly cheered, a large number of those present came forward and enrolled their names as members of the club. A Committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and a code of by-laws for the government of the club, and report at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers of the Club: M. M. Cousins(?), President; C. W. Thomas(?), G. Cornell, C. T. Pratt, Vice-Presidents; C. M. Gurnee(?), Secretary; W. H. Hall, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was appointed by the President: J. L. Robinson, W. A. Hall, F. W. Waterbury(?), J. W. Woodward. After which the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday, August 6, at the same place.

The Richmond Whig appeals to the South to support Fillmore in the following language:

"Southern men and patriots, the crisis demands your best services, and we beg you not to contribute to the success of Fremont and Black Republicanism by throwing away your votes upon Buchanan, who, we truly believe, is not in the contest at all. Fillmore and Fremont are virtually the only candidates now before the people. If you wish to put down the latter, come up like men to the aid of the former, and all will be well!"

Wm. J. Patterson, Esq., of the Parkville Luminary, who is now lecturing in Massachusetts on Kansas affairs, in behalf of the fund for the aid of the people of Kansas, has been invited to address the Fremont Club in Marlborough on the issue in the campaign and the candidates for the Presidency.

In a letter to the Portland Advertiser is the following paragraph:

"I will only add that the cause of Fremont and Dayton is triumphing gloriously in Iowa, the Germans being wide awake to the position of the so-called Democratic Party, and coming over in multitudes to help the cause of Freedom and Fremont."

The Pensacola, Fla., Gazette of the 12th instant has raised at its masthead the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and says it intends to do battle in the cause. It has hitherto been neutral.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlas has the following in regard to the Fillmore movement in Indiana:

"A Fillmore electoral ticket was nominated last week in Indiana. It is known here that certainly four of the gentlemen nominated are supporters of Col. Fremont. A representative from Indiana received a letter from one of them, written on the very day of this nomination, denouncing the Fillmore movement as a fraud, declaring in favor of Fremont, and expressing a preference for even Buchanan as against Fillmore."

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 25th instant, has private advices from Somerset County, Penn., which assert that the great mass of the opposition in that county will support Fremont cordially.

It has been suggested that a Convention of all the New-England States in favor of Fremont and Dayton, be held in Boston next month.

The Savannah (Mo.) Intelligencer, hitherto a neutral paper, has come out in favor Colonel Benton and has run up the whole State ticket.

The Cincinnati Times gives an account of a grand American Barbecue at Union, Boone County, Ky. The crowd in attendance was very large. Speeches were made by John W. Menzies, Esq., of Covington; Col. T. L. Jones, of Newport; E. P. Norton, of Cincinnati, Wm. S. Rankin, of Williamstown, and Major H. B. Bartlett(?), of Covington.

The Lexington Citizen, (American,) speaking of the contest for Governor, in the State of Missouri, says:

"Of the numerical strength of the three parties into which the people are divided, neither we nor any other man can speak with certainty; we, however, know enough to say, without fear of contradiction, that without the fusion of the two wings of the Democracy, and the withdrawal of Mr. Polk from the contest, that Ewing's election is certain. The withdrawal of Benton would benefit Ewing quite as much as it would profit Mr. Polk. To reunite the friends of these two gentlemen at this late day is impossible, unless the Antis can consent to leap the 'deep ditch' and 'climb the high wall,' and come over to the ranks of Benton. 'The old Senator' has too much self-love to make any advances towards the 'rottens,' and, notwithstanding his opposition to the American Party, he prefers even Americans to the Antics. Indeed even the two parties have so vilified and abused each other, that, without sacrifice of everything like moral or political principle, they cannot by any possibility unite."

The St. Louis Republican is authorized to offer the following bet on the next Presidential election: Twenty-five hundred dollars worth of property (which is improved and within the city limits) against one thousand dollars, that Fillmore will not get the following States: Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The bet to be entire, and play or pay.

Mr. Trusten Polk, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, reached St. Louis on the 22d inst., from a canvass in which he is said to have been remarkably well received wherever he went. His repose was short, as he left the same evening for the southeastern part of the State, where he will remain until the election is over.

Mr. Hamlin's Acceptance.

By the following correspondence, published in the Portland Advertiser, it will be seen that Mr. Hamlin accepts the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Convention recently held in that city.

Bath, July 9, 1856.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. S.:

Dear Sir: At a very large and enthusiastic Republican Convention, convened at Portland on the 8th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to be supported for Governor by all who oppose the present State and national administrations, you were unanimously and enthusiastically nominated for the office.

The call for the Convention extended to all "citizens of Maine, without distinction of party, and regardless of former differences of opinion, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the anarchial and dangerous doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, to the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, in favor of freedom in Kansas, of the preservation of the Union and of restoring the Government to the principles and policy of Washington and Jefferson."

Under this patriotic call nearly twelve hundred delegates assembled, besides a large multitude of warmly interested and sympathising citizens from all parts of our State. A platform was adopted in harmony with the call, to which I ask leave to direct your attention.

By a vote of the Convention it was made my pleasing duty to notify you of your nomination and ask your acceptance thereof. Although it was your desire to avoid the post to which the Republicans of Maine have called you, no other nomination would have satisfied the Convention. The current of feeling ran so strongly in one direction that an attempt to turn it into other channels would not have been wise or expedient. I trust, therefore, in this perilous crisis of our country's history, you will bow to the mandates of the people, and permit us to go into the great conflict for freedom with your name upon our banner.

Very sincerely, yours, &c.,

FREEMAN H. MORSE,
President of the Convention.

Washington, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th inst., informing me, officially, that I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Maine, by a Convention which assembled at Portland on the 8th inst., in pursuance to a call to "all citizens of Maine, without distinction of party, and regardless of former differences of opinion, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the anarchial and dangerous doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, in favor of Freedom in Kansas, of the preservation of the Union, and of restoring the Government to the principles and policy of Washington and Jefferson," was duly received.

You say truly, that it was my desire to avoid the post assigned me. Such was the fact as you well know. I believed I might render the cause more efficient service,—a cause which in my judgment is so vital to the welfare of the country as well as its ultimate permanency and prosperity, by having my name entirely disconnected with the office of Governor, and without any desire to shun labor or responsibility, but simply to occupy that position in which I could accomplish the greatest good. But my nomination having been made by a Convention so numerous, and embracing men of so much moral worth and intelligence, and who have made, I doubt not, as they believed best, I do not feel at liberty now to be governed by my own wishes, but must consent to the judgment and action of the Convention. With a full sense of, and a proper acknowledgment for, the confidence reposed in me, I accept the position assigned to me.

The resolutions reported to and adopted by the Convention, and to which you call my attention, have been carefully read, and meet my cordial approval and support. They are in fact not only in harmony with my judgment, but are in conformity with my acts in public life. I will not now enter into a discussion or examination of them, as I propose, in compliance with a request from the State Committee, to address the people of Maine in each and every county of the State before the day of election. There, I design to express my opinions fully upon the issues of the times, and what in my judgment is the duty of every citizen who would preserve and perpetuate the union of the States and the blessings of liberty. The party now in power, State and National, has done much to jeopardize the one and to sacrifice the other. Both must be preserved.

It was my desire and intention to resign the office of Senator in Congress when I should accept the nomination for Governor. But at the request of the Convention which nominated me as a candidate for the office of Governor, as well as at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I have concluded to await the result of the September election. The issue will have been presented to the people of Maine, and if they shall approve of the doctrines of Slavery extension, as now advocated by the Democratic Party, and shall reelect Gov. Wells, I shall then promptly resign my seat in the Senate.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. HAMLIN.

Hon. F. H. Morse, Bath, Me.

Democratic Republican Address.

The following is the Address, adopted by the late Democratic Republican Convention at Syracuse, and written by Hon. David Dudley Field, of New-York:

Fellow Democrats: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed Conventions, which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and the candidates of the Democracy. That party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for Freedom, has fallen into the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a Slaveholding oligarchy. For more than ten years the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure has followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence ruling in the Federal Capitol, and civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure, the venal have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of disunion, the peace-loving soothed by promises of future quietness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced or overborne by the clamor and force of party. Each success has led to a new aggression, until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator from Illinois in a rivalry for a Presidential nomination, and believing the best means of reaching it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new sacrifice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of an existing law, by which a Compromise had been effected by our fathers, more than a third of a century past. These rival demagogues succeeded in effecting the repeal, though they lost their reward. By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of our country, and indeed in the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclusion of human servitude. Such another spectacle the world does not present. And the end of it is dependent upon the event of a Presidential election.

To excuse themselves, the authors of the measure put forth the plea that the people of the Territories had the right to govern themselves. If this were true, it would not have justified the Kansas-Nebraska act, for that was a mere abandonment of Congressional interposition in favor of Presidential interposition, surrendering the law-making power to the people, but reserving the Executive and Judicial to the President or his nominees. It was an abdication by Congress of its legislative functions in favor of the Executive. But the plea was as untrue in fact as it was unworthy in motive. They who put it forth have already abandoned it. The Senate has passed a bill proposing to annul some of the most obnoxious acts of those law-makers, and the authors of the mischief, shrinking from the consequences of their own acts, and forgetting that others will remember their tergiversation, attempt to escape some of the condemnation by undoing a part of the evil.

If the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, they will make their Governors and Judges, as well as their legislators. If they have not the right, Congress has it; and if Congress has it, it must be exercised according to the judgment and conscience of the country. The true question, therefore, is, what legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories do the judgment and conscience of the country require?

The present question is, indeed, narrower than that, for it relates merely to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. These, the legislation of Congress—perfected in 1820 by the votes of the North and South, chiefly South—solemnly and forever set apart as free soil. That dedication of the soil to liberty the degeneracy of the present day has annulled. And the legislation which is now required is that which is necessary, whatever it may be, to make Kansas free.

This is demanded alike and by every consideration, past, present and future. If Kansas, which the past made free, is now to be changed to slave, there must be an end of compromises, and of conciliatory legislation, the faith which prompts one legislature or one generation to respect the engagements of another must disappear, and how long a government can be carried on, without that faith and confidence, without something more than written Constitutions, worked by mere majorities, regardless of everything but their own strength and will, they who have read history can answer. If the present struggle is to end, as the Illinois Senator has boasted, in the subjugation of those who opposed his mischievous bill, then, indeed, is the spirit of evil let loose, intimidation and violence are in the ascendant, the real opinion of the country is a thing to be despised, conscience may be laughed at, and is of no importance to the President or Congress, what the people of the North may think, if the South can be secured with the Northern office-holders and purchasable members of Congress any measure may be safely carried and maintained. How such a state of things commends itself to the spirit or self-respect of Northern electors, we ask them to answer.

But what shall we say of the future? Kansas lost to freedom and as a home for the oppressed of all nations. Free Labor driven across her borders, and that noble domain of the New World, broader and fairer than many a realm of *the Old, made, not prosperous and rich, like Wisconsin and Iowa*, but half-barbarous, like Western Missouri.

That, however, is not the worst consequence. The same spirit which contrived the Kansas conspiracy, already hints that the prohibition of the slave-trade is an unjust discrimination against the South. And why not? If Slavery be no evil, or if a Federal legislator may not legislate on the idea that it is an evil, why should he make it piracy to bring a Slave into the country? Why not let each man buy, according to his own conscience, what he finds to be property, or, which is the same thing, what he finds anywhere to be salable? The same principle which justifies the Kansas act must justify the slave-trade, and condemn, as an infringement upon the equal right of the South, the exclusion of the foreign traffic. That step being taken, and it is the next if the present succeeds, then Slavery is virtually established in all our States; for, according to the high Federal, or as the phrase is, the National doctrine of some of our courts, whatever Congress authorizes to be imported may be sold, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

No, Fellow-Democrats, our only safety is to stop where we are—to make Kansas a Free State—to punish the authors of the present agitation, and in that way, for that is the only way in which it can be done, put an end to the Slavery agitation.

How is this to be accomplished? By rejecting the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees, for they are inseparable. That Convention met while the country, or at least all but the Southern part of it, stood aggrieved and shocked by the violence and lawlessness in Washington and in Kansas. But not a word of disapprobation did the Convention [illegible]

[illegible] which nobody has ever disputed, passed a resolution [illegible] of the United States, [illegible] subject just as pertinent to our present circumstances as the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions; and then gravely resolved that every new State must form its own institutions, by implication denying both to Congress and to the Territorial Legislature the right to exclude Slavery. It must also be borne in mind, that the author of the Kansas act and the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, have, to this day, declined to say that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude Slavery.

Who does not know that no Free State has ever yet been admitted into the Union, into which, as a Territory, Slavery was admitted? Who does not know that Slavery will go wherever a Slaveholder goes, if he is permitted to take it with him; that Slavery exists in Kentucky, in a higher latitude than some counties of Ohio and Indiana, and in Missouri, several hundred miles farther North than the Southern limits of the Free State of Illinois; that it is an institution easily planted in the infancy of settlements, and most difficult to be eradicated in their maturity?

But why not let the people of the country decide the question for themselves? Say these new professors of "Squatter Sovereignty," or at least said so, before they introduced fire and sword into Kansas, to disarm the squatters in violation of "the right of the people to bear arms"—to break up their meetings in violation of their "right peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances"—to disperse their assemblies gathered to make their own laws—to burn their houses built with many toils and sacrifices in the midst of the prairies—to hunt their wives and children into the wilderness, their only refuge from the fury of these guardians of squatter's rights. Why not let them decide the question for themselves? If they who decide were only deciding for themselves, there might be some plausibility in the question. But they decide for themselves and for all future inhabitants of the Territory. They who come into a Territory after Slavery is introduced, have not a free choice in the matter. At the very least, wait until there is a sufficient population to make a State before you let Slavery come in. Was it ever heard that when a ship's company is making up for a voyage, the first ten passengers who put their feet on board may make rules for the ninety who follow—rules that shall be unalterable until the ship shall have been a hundred days at sea? And was it any better to enact a law that the few squatters who entered Kansas before October, 1855, should make laws which could not be altered for two years, even though the population should, in the next year, increase an hundred fold?

Then it is asked what interest is it to us whether the people of Kansas have Slavery or not? Is it of no interest to the people of this generation that Virginia is a Slave State? If she had been free, what would now have been her population, her wealth, her resources? Her rivers, white with sails, her ships all over the globe, her lands cultivated like a garden. If it had fallen to the lot of any statesman of a past generation to decide whether that Commonwealth should be free or slave, and he had, for any motives, allowed it to become slave, how would his memory have been cursed by every true Virginian of our day? Who, that looks now at Missouri, does not see the bitter fruits of that weakness or facility of temper which led a few Northern men to unite with the South in yielding it up to Slavery? And hereafter, when we who are now in life are passing into the grave, will it not be a stain upon our names and a shadow upon our consciences, if, having the power to prevent it, we should permit Kansas to be *slave—another marauding Missouri, instead of* a peaceful Iowa, or even a Virginia, instead of a New-York or Pennsylvania?

Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, stands pledged to make the resolutions of that Convention his rule of faith and practice. If we are to take his own declaration, he is to be rather an automaton than a free agent. The Convention which nominated him—that motley and noisy crowd which nobody would have allowed to decide a matter of business of the smallest importance for himself—has done the thinking of the President for the next four years, if Mr. Buchanan should happen to be that President. Such a candidate, under such circumstances, we cannot support.

Shall we then throw away our votes? That we cannot do for two reasons: one, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to Mr. Buchanan's election; the other, that there is a choice. Mr. Fremont, who has been nominated by the Republicans, is an acceptable candidate. His professions and his antecedents are all Democratic, and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great capacity, energy, probity, and honor. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and justly administered. We have, therefore, nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. Dayton, for the Vice-Presidency; and we ask you, Democrats of New York, to ratify this nomination.

We make no attack upon the South. We remember that the Southern people are our brethren, and brethren we mean them to continue. But they shall not interfere with our rights, nor introduce their institutions into our States, nor fasten them upon the Territories before these Territories are mature enough to be States, and, as such, to determine their own institutions. We know well how many noble men and women there are in all the South; and we believe that many of them agree with us in respect to the extension of Slavery. It is the Southern politician and the Northern traitor who have done the mischief, and whom we wish to restrain.

We mean no attack and we make none upon State rights. We do not believe in the right of the people of one State to interfere with Slavery in another. We no more believe in the right of New-York to unmake a slave in Georgia than the right of Georgia to make a slave in New-York. The laws of New-York and of Georgia must equally determine the personal relations of all within their respective limits. But, believing that the Territories are under the jurisdiction and subject to the legislation of the Union—confident that there can be no peace in any Territory bordering on a Slave State but by an act of Congress declaring the personal relations of its inhabitants, without which civil war is inevitable, and believing, moreover, that as is the Territory so will the State be, we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into any Territory of the United States.

Such is the disordered state of affairs, under the control of the General Government, as to demand of every citizen the most vigilant scrutiny and the gravest deliberation. Each elector throughout the United States has an important office to perform in the coming election; and any neglect to exercise that invaluable right, or any indifference as to the manner in which it shall be exercised at a crisis like this, is guilty not only of an ordinary omission of a known duty, but of gross negligence, approaching criminality.

How has it happened that the sham Legislature of Kansas, elected by the combined influence of fraud and force, has dared to do any act bearing even the name of law? How dared such a body to abuse the civilization of this age as to expel some of its members for no cause whatever, and pass a code of enactments which would disgrace a council of savages? Why has the property of the peaceable citizens of that Territory been destroyed, their liberty invaded, and their lives wantonly sacrificed? *Why the gangs of marauders* from the adjoining State pervading this Territory? Why the interruption of and abuse to settlers on their way thither, and the tone of arrogant defiance and abuse of Atchison, Stringfellow, and their associates to the Free-State men of Kansas? All this has been done under the pledge, express or implied, of the National Administration, that every measure tending to the establishment of Slavery there, and the exclusion of Freedom, should have the hearty cooperation of that Administration? Many other pledges of this Administration have been broken, *but that pledge has been kept to the letter.*

Why has Judge Kane held that Slavery so far exists in the Free States as to allow parties of pleasure and others to invade the Free States with their retinue of slaves, and there hold them in the yoke of servitude? Surely it must be to train the Free North into acquiescence or subserviency to the institution of Slavery. Why has the Slave-trade sprung up in such alarming strength, and been carried on by traders residing in the City of New-York during the past year? Why have Mr. Buchanan and his associates, at the Ostend Conference, unblushingly claimed the right in our Government to take Cuba by force, if it could not be gained by purchase? Why has the Cincinnati Convention followed up the Ostend manifesto with the more startling announcement of the duty of this Government to exercise a protectorate over the whole country bordering on [illegible]

[illegible] the President, [illegible] and the treasure of the nation poured out in profusion [illegible] inquire into and answer at the ballot-box.

The abusive and indecent epithets made use of by the chief supporters of Mr. Buchanan against the friends of Mr. Fremont; their disregard of Freedom, and encouragement of Slavery; their abandonment of every Democratic principle, and their devotion to the most odious of all Oligarchies, must shake the confidence of the electors in that party, and make the party itself as desperate in its fortunes as it is corrupt in its means for obtaining success.

If the spirit of hostility to our free institutions manifested by the supporters of Mr. Buchanan, had been as violent during the days of Washington, Jefferson and Madison as it is now, these patriots would have been driven from their native State for their love of liberty, and compelled to seek protection where sentiments in unison with their own were held sacred.

The attempts of the Buchanan press generally to misrepresent the true condition of the affairs in Kansas—their desire to make light of the depredations committed by the National Administration party against life, liberty and property—the open applause or silent acquiescence of the same party, in appeals to brute force exhibited at the Capitol of the nation during the present session of Congress—their efforts to induce Congress to pass the bill concocted by Senators Toombs and Douglas, containing an ingenious but effective guarantee of Slavery to Kansas, though persevered in with that clamorous assurance and dictatorial air strongly characteristic of great wrong—must and shall be thoroughly canvassed and exposed. The people will not fail to stamp such duplicity with merited condemnation.

The series of measures terminating in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has proved disastrous to the political prospects of the originators and promoters of the scheme, and subversive of public tranquility. Mr. Buchanan is a fresh recruit to this service. He has surrendered his principles to the dictation of others. His antecedents are strongly against him. He is not a sound representative of the true Democracy of the nation. With his tendency to foreign aggression and domestic strife and discord, he is eminently fitted by nature and position, to carry out the policy of President Pierce in all its parts. The one has introduced civil strife among our people as the most noticeable feature of his Administration—the other, if elected, seems likely to adopt the same feature in his domestic policy, and also to embark in foreign wars for the purpose of conquest. This Convention is prepared to stamp both of these projects with unreserved and unalterable condemnation.

President Pierce promised the Democracy of the nation an economical Administration of the Government. In this, also, his pledges have been broken. No Administration has been more profligate than his. The time which he should have devoted to retrenchment and reform, has been lavished in fruitless efforts to secure his own renomination and reelection. The dupe of the Cushings and Davises, his treachery to principle was paid off at Cincinnati with a cheap recompense—THE VOTE OF AN INSINCERE AND HEARTLESS MINORITY. We trust that the defeat of Mr. Buchanan in November next will save him from a similar fate. If Mr. Buchanan is elected, *Kansas is Slave*. If Mr. Fremont is elected, *Kansas is Free*. Thinking thus, we shall labor against the one, and for the other. And we earnestly ask our fellow Democrats to aid us in the work.

News from Florida.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, from Florida ports, we have the Tampa Peninsular of the 12th, and the Pensacola Democrat of the 17th instant.

The Tampa Peninsular indulges in the hope that [illegible] operations will soon be brought to a close. Since the slaughter of his men, by the [illegible] from Fort Meade, on the 16th and 17th ult., he has kept pretty quiet, and seems to be entirely on the defensive. Indian signs had been seen in the neighborhood of Fort Meade as late as the 4th and 5th, but it was supposed to be a scouting party or a spy.

The Peninsular, in relation to the report that a white man had been detected, disguised as an Indian, says:

"The rumor which we published some time ago, to the effect that Enoch Daniels had been caught in Indian guise, in Levy County, and lodged in jail, turns out to be a hoax."

General M. White Smith has received authority from the Governor of the State to muster [illegible] of volunteers into the service of the State as soon as they can be raised.

Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the river opposite Tampa in a canoe.

Interesting from the Plains.

PEACE WITH THE INDIANS—THE SAINTS RETURNING FROM SALT LAKE—LARAMIE—GENERAL HARNEY'S FORTIFICATIONS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fort Laramie, on the 15th of June, says:

"The Indians are quiet, and come very little about the road. The Sioux, since the battle of Ash Hollow, of September last, have lived in [illegible] of Long Knife, as they call General Harney. The Cheyennes killed a trader a few days since near the bridge on the North Platte, but Captain [illegible] and his company have given them such a scare that they disappeared for parts unknown. The difficulty commenced about a horse which an emigrant had, and the Cheyennes found and offered to deliver up for a reward. This the emigrant refused to pay, and the Indian kept the horse, till the emigrant applied to Captain H., who took both horse and Indian. The Indian attempted to escape, when he was shot. This alarmed the whole company, who fled, and, meeting the trader in the road, Indian like, they took his scalp to pay for that of their comrade, who had just been shot. We apprehend no difficulty with them now.

We have met with several parties of the Saints returning from Salt Lake to the States. All we met gave a terrible picture of the state of affairs there. The poorer classes had to subsist for months [illegible] on thistle roots, [illegible] which the Indians gather and sell to them for one dollar per bushel. The grasshoppers, which caused the famine last year, have commenced again this season, and bid fair to destroy the present crop of wheat and vegetables. Many of them appeared very much disgusted with the Mormon faith, and stated they had been deceived—that the poor had everything taken from them in the shape of tithes and taxes to support a few leaders in the church. Be this as it may, many of those we met were real objects of pity, and gave evidence, in their utter destitution, that Mormonism affords but little food for the body, or mind, let it be as it will with the soul.

Laramie has improved considerably in appearance since I passed it in 1850. There are some very respectable buildings about the place—they have a large garden in cultivation [illegible] can get almost anything they call for by paying a round price for it. These evidences of civilization, together with the hundred Indian lodges inhabited by French Canadians and their families, which surround the place, with an occasional half-naked savage, give the place a strange, wild and somewhat romantic appearance.

Near our camp at the mouth of Ash Hollow, I visited the fortifications erected by General Harney last Fall, when the Sioux threatened to exterminate the Government troops in this country. It is a square sod wall, about 100 feet in diameter, with two bastions at opposite angles. Near this place I also found the resting-place of the five soldiers who were killed in an action with Little Thunder on the 3d of September, 1855. Yesterday we passed over the place where Lieutenant Grattan and his men were massacred, and saw their common grave, inclosed by a stone wall. About 150 yards from the grave, were the remains of the four chiefs who were killed in the same action, placed upon scaffolds with their robes around them, and their guns and other accoutrements of war by their side. [illegible] the war is over, and peace established, which I hope may be permanent."

Another Murder.

The Baltimore Sun [illegible] says: "Yesterday afternoon, a most atrocious murder was committed at the corner of Poppleton and Boyd-streets, the victim of the tragedy being a young man by the name of George W. Andrews. A crowd had congregated along Poppleton-street, having been attracted there to witness the departure of the Callithumpian [illegible] Club. While the procession was forming, a young man by the name of [illegible] approached a youth named Joseph [illegible], on the corner of Boyd-street, and [illegible] accused him of having [illegible] to Andrews; Andrews stepped between [illegible] to prevent [illegible] blows were exchanged [illegible]. At this juncture [illegible] the uniform of the Callithumpians, left the line of the procession [illegible] with a sword; the blow was warded off by Andrews [illegible] drew a pistol from his pocket, which he deliberately aimed at Andrews and fired, the ball taking effect in the upper part of the left breast, passing backward in an [illegible] direction and lodging in the back. After [illegible] the pistol he placed it in his pocket and [illegible] to walk away. A gentleman who saw the occurrence [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week. [illegible] Mail subscribers, [illegible] DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued [illegible] at three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesdays and Fridays [illegible] THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS [illegible].

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible].

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible].

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

The heat, yesterday, was intense; the sun's rays poured down upon our ill-conditioned streets with a power which no living creature could withstand. Fortunately it was Sunday, when but few persons were stirring, and half the City had left home for the country and the seaside. According to the thermometrical register at DELATOUR's, in Wall-street, the thermometer reached a higher mark than it had done before since the year 1849; it stood yesterday at 96° at 1 P. M.

We publish, this morning, under our telegraphic heading, full and clear statements of all the transactions in connection with the difficulty between Messrs. BROOKS and BURLINGAME, made by the latter gentleman and his friend, Mr. CAMPBELL. The public now have both sides of the question, and will be able to form their own opinions.

Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD, of Albany, and Ex-Governor HUNT, have published letters, giving reasons for preferring Mr. FILLMORE to either of the other Presidential candidates. As the sentiments of these gentlemen were already pretty well known, the publication of these letters declaring this preference seems to have been hardly called for.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, one private bill was passed.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 19th of July, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, bringing over $1,000,000 in treasure, and a fortnight's later intelligence from California, Oregon, the Isthmus and the South Pacific States. From California the news continues of absorbing interest. The popular excitement in San Francisco remains unabated, and the power of the Vigilance Committee is still supreme. On the 21st ult. the Committee attempted to arrest an offender named MALONEY, and on the interference of associate Chief-Justice TERRY, with others, to prevent this act, a struggle ensued, in the course of which one HOPKINS was stabbed by Judge TERRY. A fresh outburst of popular indignation was the consequence. The armories of the "law and order" party, as they are called, were surrounded by a large body of the Vigilance Committee, and in a short time the former faction were forced to surrender and to give up 1,000 stand of their arms. Judge TERRY, with about one hundred others, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the rooms of the Committee. For a graphic and detailed history of the events that have transpired in San Francisco during the fortnight ending the 5th inst., we refer to our correspondent's letter.

No fighting of moment has occurred in Oregon or Washington Territory. Colonel WRIGHT was not killed, as previously reported.

The Oregon election returns were not all in, but the Democrats, it was believed, were victorious.

We have received by way of Aspinwall a few items of interest from Nicaragua. General WALKER was inaugurated President on the 12th inst., and many natives, considering this an act of usurpation, had declared against him. RIVAS still held possession of Leon. WALKER was greatly in want of men and money for the expected struggle.

A comprehensive summary of news from New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific States and the West Indies, will also be found in this morning's paper.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

We publish this morning the shocking particulars of another steamboat catastrophe, which occurred on Saturday night on Long Island Sound, on board the *Empire State*, one of the Fall-River Line of boats. When off Point Judith, her starboard boiler burst, filling her decks and cabins with steam, which was inhaled by several of the passengers and crew, with disastrous and fatal results. Before daylight, yesterday morning, six of the unfortunate persons were dead, while eight or ten were so fearfully injured that their recovery was deemed impossible. The *Empire State* having put back to Fall River after the explosion, those of her passengers who were compelled to proceed to this City, were transferred to the *State of Maine*, which reached her pier at a late hour last evening.

This is the first serious disaster which has occurred on this line since its establishment; and coming so soon on the heels of the terrible accidents we have lately been called upon to chronicle, will have a tendency to decrease the tide of Summer travel. The Fall-River boats have usually been well conducted, but the great success of the line has probably rendered the managers careless.

There will, of course, be an investigation into the cause of the disaster, and we trust it will be a searching one, and that the blame will be laid on in the right quarter. There must have been most culpable and criminal negligence somewhere.

Post-Office on St. John's Park.

None of our City readers are ignorant of the fact that President PIERCE, Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, and Governor McCLELLAND, form a Commission for the purpose of selecting sites for United States Courts and Post-Offices in different cities of the United States. Congress only awaits their report to make such appropriation as may be necessary to purchase the property fixed upon, and it is more than probable that such a report will be presented before the expiration of the present session of Congress.

We have just received intelligence, from a sufficiently direct source, that the decision of the Commissioners, as far as the City of New-York is concerned, is very nearly made, and it will not much surprise those who know Gen. PIERCE and his Cabinet to be informed that *the place of their choice is St. John's Park*. It would probably have created equally little astonishment if Ninety-fourth-street, Harlem, or any locality this side of Westchester County, had been hit upon; but any want of emotion in this respect would have been, and will be, amply made up by indignation.

It is stated that the sum of $850,000 has been already offered for St. John's Park, to the Vestry of Trinity Church, but, at a meeting held to consider the value of the square, it was considered worth a million, and Government has been duly informed that, unless they are prepared to throw away this sum, they must go somewhere else. So small a matter as $150,000 will not stand in the way of the purchase, backed, as it is said to be, not only by property-holders on St. John's Park, but also by those on Lispenard, White, and Hudson streets, who are abundantly willing to be enriched at the expense of the Government.

Notwithstanding the desire of speculators and the willingness of Government to put the New-York Post-Office out of the reach of nine-tenths of those persons in the City to whom letters are directed, we have no idea that the scheme will be attended with success. The citizens of New-York will simply not permit it. The business part of the City of New-York is almost entirely below Chambers-street. Merchants, bankers and others meet from all parts of the Island in the square mile which is bounded by that street and the East and North Rivers, and receive not only the letters addressed to themselves, but also to their families, who compose the majority of the residents in remoter parts of the metropolis. Business men desire to have access to the Post-Office within a few moments of the closing the mails, to do which it is absolutely requisite that it should be within a short distance. St. John's Park is remote from every locality where letters are numerously received. It is the centre of that vast western desert of houses without population, in which property-holders are prepared to resort to any and every expedient to raise the value of their lots and houses. It is near no avenue of business, no place of resort, and its final selection by the Commissioners would necessitate the removal of Wall-street, Pearl-street, South-street, and their tributaries, to another part of the City. We are told that Democratic merchants of influence and standing have already made representations at Washington in opposition to the scheme of the Commissioners, which will procure its reconsideration, and the choice of a better site. It is well that it is so. An outcry would otherwise arise from the united voice of the Metropolis, which not even the Administration of Gen. PIERCE, accustomed as it is to reprobation of its acts, could either withstand or endure.

The site now to be selected for the permanent location of a Post-Office should be the best in the City. No man who examines the subject with any care, and who is not biased by pecuniary interests, can doubt that *the lower angle of the Park*, opposite the Astor House, is the spot where the Post Office should be located. Beekman-street must inevitably be carried across the Park ere long. The business which the widening of that street has created will compel its extension. When that shall have been done, a tract of ground will remain just large enough for a good Post-Office, accessible on every side, and which every railroad, omnibus and carriage route in the City must pass. For convenience, accessibility and general fitness there is no other place in the City half so good as this—and the lease, or purchase, of it from the City Government could be effected for half what St. John's Park is likely to cost.

The truth is, there is but little hope that, in the selection of a site, any special regard will be paid to the interests of the City or the convenience of its inhabitants. Private speculation will control the whole thing. Office-holders, members of Congress, outside schemers and *partisan Committees* all want money out of any selection that may be made:—and the chances are that the site will be chosen from which these parties can realize the most. As the worst location can afford to pay the highest, the chances, therefore, are strongly in favor of its selection.

Ex-Gov. Hunt Again.

A few days since a column of this paper contained an extract from the Fishkill *Standard*, a Know-Nothing sheet which referred to Ex-Gov. HUNT's partiality for Fillmoreism. The simple comment given by this paper, was "To this complexion hath it come at last." The *Commercial Advertiser* thereupon scored the Know-Nothing organ for its impudence and concluded with this sentence: "We are sure that he (Ex-Gov. H.) neither is nor is likely to become a member of the Know-Nothing Order."

But the last issue of the Know-Nothing organ in question speaks out plainly and oracularly. Referring to the TIMES, it adds:

"If that would-be leading journal was not so far behind the age, it might have known, that *the Americanism of Washington Hunt was one of the fixed facts long notorious to all, who knew that eminent statesman whom he delights to honor*."

There has evidently been another back-parlor initiation, *a la Saratoga*; and he who last Summer objected to Republican fusion as undignified, has this Summer fused with the Know-Nothing Fillmoreites as a "*fixed fact*," "*long notorious*" in dark-lantern annals. "TO THIS complexion hath it come *at last!*"

Taxation on Account of Common Schools.

At a time like the present, when property-holders are justly filled with consternation at the annually increasing amount of their tax-bills, it becomes an especial duty to examine into the causes which have raised the levy over three hundred per cent. within a few years, and, as far as possible, to suggest remedies for the evil. Fortunately materials are not wanting. Over $7,000,000 are demanded by the Board of Supervisors for the expenses of the City and County of New-York for the year 1856. Of this enormous sum, above $1,000,000 are demanded—an increase since 1855 of nearly $200,000—on account of Common Schools. The proper education of the rising generation is a subject, undoubtedly, of paramount importance, and no good citizen will grudge the amount he is obliged to contribute for so excellent a purpose, provided the guarantee can be afforded that the moneys appropriated are expended with economy, wisdom and prudence. There are, however, abundant reasons for supposing that this is not the case;—that, on the contrary, the amendments to the laws on Common Schools which passed the New-York Legislature on the 31st March, 1854, have opened a door to grave abuses, of a highly corrupting tendency, and which call for speedy reconsideration and change.

In each Ward of the City of New-York, there are, according to the present law, two School Commissioners, two Inspectors and eight Trustees. The Commissioners and Inspectors retain their places for two years and the Trustees for four years, and their tenure of office is so regulated that at every general election a Commissioner, an Inspector and two Trustees are elected. The twelve individuals together constitute the local Board of each Ward and are vested with certain distinct, independent powers which admit of few checks beyond their own discretion. The Ward Trustees possess corporative power to hold the personal property which may be vested in or transferred to them for school purposes; they are endowed with the power of regulating all the details connected with property, repairs and superintendence in their districts, with no other duty towards the Board of Education than transmitting to it, once a year, a record of their proceedings verified by oath. Each local Board nominates its own teachers, (*whose salary is not limited or regulated by law*,) and has also the power of expending $200 as often as may be *deemed requisite by itself* (!) for repairs, &c. There thus exists, within the limits of the City of New-York, TWENTY-TWO SEPARATE CORPORATIONS, each enjoying extensive and distinct privileges, with no other check upon their exercise than the possibility of an upright majority, able to add an almost indefinite amount to the City taxes, and called upon but once a year to account for their actions. There are many upright individuals in the different Boards—some of them zealous in promoting education among the young, and zealous of the honor of the City—but it is impossible, under such a state of things, that corruption should not creep in, and that property-holders should not be the sufferers by it. A proof to what extent corruption has already made inroads in some of the Boards, is afforded by the fact that, limited as the supervisory powers of the Board of Education are, the most intense jealousy exists with regard to the use of the feeble control they sometimes endeavor to exercise. The proceedings of the Board of Education frequently consist of mere contests of the Ward representatives for improperly claimed money or patronage, and such local schemes are generally pushed through with success, because other members do not dare to jeopardize plans of their own by opposing those of their colleagues.

The Board of Education is composed of the School Commissioners of the respective Wards of the City, and possesses the privileges of a Corporation. They have power to hold such real and personal property as may be devised to it, for purposes of education in the City; to appoint a City Superintendent of Common Schools, with assistants and a superintendent of school buildings, (all of these gentlemen to be compensated as they may designate;) to establish, visit, and examine schools; to continue the Free Academies; to use and control actual, procure new, and sell useless, property; to apportion all the school moneys that shall have been raised for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction, with the duty of filing, every April, a detailed copy of such appointment with the Chamberlain of the City. Also, to transmit, annually, to the Common Council of New-York, and to the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New-York, a full and specific report concerning the Free Academies; and to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and to the Common Council, a report of the whole number of schools in the City and county, with date of existence, expense, number and color of children, and other information that may be required by the City Superintendent. The City and Assistant Superintendents of Schools are subject to and may be removed by the Board. They hold their office for two years. It is the duty of the Superintendent to visit every school, under the charge of the Board, at least once a year, and upon him devolves the responsibility concerning the capability of teachers, whom he is obliged to examine and classify, and, if disqualified for their positions, remove.

It is clear, from this statement, that the wisdom of past legislation with respect to the mere internal management of Schools has been retained. It is equally evident that securities for a proper management of the financial affairs of our Common Schools are deplorably wanting. Mismanagement must be the necessary consequence of a law which permits the outlay, by twenty-two uncontrolled corporations, of $200 of the public money, as frequently as they see fit. The limit of $200 by law was probably intended as an annual one; but it is not so expressed, and consequently is not so interpreted. The Board of Education are literally compelled, as the statute stands, to pay $200 just so often as the local Boards can find a plausible pretext for presenting a separate bill. The President of the Board of Education (at present Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, a gentleman in every respect fitted for, and worthy of, the responsible position he holds) stands in the same position to the local Boards that the Comptroller does to the City. If he deems a bill fraudulent, he may refuse to pay it; but as he is elected by the Board of Education, and is merely their exponent, he must take their judgment upon it. The members of the Board, made up of local officers, with separate interests, of course take care of each other in order to help themselves. So, too, with regard to the salaries of teachers. As no limit exists to their compensation by law, a rivalry of excess is created, which Ward shall pay the highest. It is right that good teachers should be liberally paid, but not on such a principle. A proper system should be adopted, on an equitable and equal scale, so that while the teacher is provided for according to his ability, the City should not be made to suffer by the favoritism of the local officers.

Much might be said concerning the want of care which has been lately manifested in the selection of sites for Schools, as it is too evident that private interests and the speculative views of individuals have sometimes been paid more attention to than the convenience of localities and distance from Schools already established. Abuse in this respect is a necessary corollary of the evils we have already pointed out. An entire revision of the law, as amended in 1854, is requisite in order to check at the source encroachments upon the City treasury, which are annually receiving, and must augment still further, if a quarter of a hundred drains from the public purse are permitted for one item in the list of yearly taxes.

Congressional Duels.

The recent escapades of Mr. BROOKS of South Carolina have given an unusual degree of interest to the subject of dueling, and revived the recollections of some of the more celebrated Congressional affairs of honor. Duels have been fought by members of Congress from the very commencement of our existence as a nation, but these affairs have been much less frequent than is generally supposed to be the case. In fact all of the Congressional challenges that have been sent from the meeting of the first Congress in Philadelphia down to the affair between BROOKS and BURLINGAME, do not exceed twenty-five in number, not half so many as have been fought by members of the British Parliament. These are most remarkable facts, and they show how absurdly unjust are the imputations and charges of the English press on the state of civilization in this country, as exhibited in our National Legislature. The records will prove that there has been less of personal violence, and fewer encounters in our Congress than there have been in Parliament, during the same number of years, since the Declaration of our Independence.

The first duel by a member of Congress on record was that between BUTTON GWINNETT and LACHLAND McINTOSH, in 1777. They were both of the State of Georgia, though GWINNETT only was a member of Congress. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his antagonist was an officer of the Army. The dispute was of a personal nature, and the duel can hardly be called a Congressional encounter, as it did not grow out of any act of either party connected with politics.

The next affair of honor in which a member of Congress was implicated occurred in 1797, and was strictly Congressional, as it was occasioned by words spoken in debate. The parties were THOMAS BLOUNT, representative from North Carolina, and Judge THATCHER, from Massachusetts. The challenger was BLOUNT, who took offence at a verbal criticism of an expression he used, by THATCHER, who, on receiving the invitation to fight, declined giving an answer until he could write to his wife and obtain her consent; and there the matter dropped. Seven years afterwards, in 1804, Senator JACKSON, of Georgia, was wounded in a duel with Colonel WATKINS; the cause of the duel was political, but not a Congressional quarrel. In the year previous, JONATHAN DAYTON, a Senator from New-Jersey, sent a challenge to DE WITT CLINTON, then a Senator from New-York, on account of an offensive remark of the latter in a debate, for which he made an apology that was read in the Senate.

In the year 1819 General MASON, a Senator from Virginia, was killed in a duel by his relative, McCARTY, also a Virginian; but though the cause of the duel was political it did not originate in Congress.

The next affair of honor in which a member of Congress was a party, was the celebrated affair of McDUFFIE, of South Carolina, and Col. CUMMINGS, of Georgia, which came off in the year 1822. The famous affair between HENRY CLAY and JOHN RANDOLPH occurred four years after the last, in 1826. The next year Mr. VANCE, an ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, was killed in a duel by Mr. CARSON, a member from the same State. Ten years afterwards, in 1837, Mr. DROMGOOLE, a member of Congress from Virginia, was mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. DUGGER, of the same State. In 1838 the still freshly remembered meeting took place between JONATHAN CILLEY, of Maine, and WILLIAM J. GRAVES, of Kentucky, both members of Congress, in which the former was killed. This tragical affair created a feeling in the public mind so repugnant to the duello that it was not until the year 1851 that another affair of honor grew out of a Congressional quarrel when Mr. STANLEY of North Carolina, and Mr. INGE of Alabama, met and exchanged shots without doing each other any personal injury, and then explained and became friends. Two years afterwards Mr. INGE was the second of Senator GWIN, of California, who fought with Mr. McCORKLE, a representative of the same State. Though members of Congress, the duel grew out of expressions used by one of the parties at a race-course in California, where the meeting took place.

In 1854 the affair between Mr. CUTTING of this City and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, occurred, in which no meeting took place from the difficulty of deciding which party had given the challenge.

The next affair of the kind that occurred is the one which now engrosses the public attention, and which, taken in all its aspects, is certainly the most remarkable and the least creditable to one of the parties of all the affairs of honor in which members of Congress have been engaged, of which we have any knowledge.

The list of Congressional duels is by no means a formidable one; and, considering the virulence with which our partisan quarrels have been conducted, and the strong sectional feelings which have always existed among the members of our National Legislature, it is extremely meagre and favorable to the moral character of our people. During the past eighty years there have been but few hostile meetings between our leading politicians, while there has hardly been an eminent British statesman who has not been engaged in a duel. PITT, CANNING, FOX, CURRAN, O'CONNELL, PEEL, DISRAELI, CASTLEREAGH, and many more of the leading statesmen of England, have had their little affairs of honor; but our eminent public men have been singularly free from such degrading encounters.

The duello is not likely to be made more popular by the conduct of Mr. BROOKS, whose latest escapade is pretty well exposed by the statement of Mr. CAMPBELL, which we publish this morning.

All Hot.

Drop an iceberg into the crater of Popocatepetl, fill up with claret, add one of the West India islands to sweeten and flavor; then hand us the tower at Pisa to suck the liquid through, and you will oblige us considerably. Nothing less than this can cool our cracking throats, we do assure you.

There is a thermometer hanging over the way. We have taken the trouble of suspending it opposite to a picture of the Arctic regions, and keep a boy continually holding an umbrella over its head—still it stands several thousand degrees above white heat. The thin red column of colored alcohol glows like the essence of fire; rays of flame seem to burst from the little globe at the bottom, and burn into our brain. Whatever the heat may be, that thermometer is always hotter. It is a demon thermometer, and is doubtless filled with some charmed blood gathered from the veins of an attorney at the Witches' Sabbath.

Nothing was ever known like it, as an Irishman would say, before or since. The paving-stones are calcined, and the ghost of the *Lime-Kiln* man is to be seen dimly making them into mortar. Everybody who dares to venture out obtains an excellent idea of the ordeal of walking over red hot ploughshares. An ancient writer, whose name has not descended to us, alludes to the choreographic activity of a cat when placed upon "a hot griddle," (properly "girdle;") well, it can scarcely surpass the involuntary exercises of some young monkeys, who with their soled shoes on passed along the burning sheet outside our domicile, a few moments since. In our compassion we could not help wishing that they had the history of NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow to read as they went along. We ourselves know not what species of body we can at this moment be properly stated to be, whether liquid, fluid or gelatinous. We write this on water-proof paper, with our chair in a bath tub, from which there is an escape-pipe leading into the yard. If we were at this moment to be suddenly iced, we feel convinced that it would be possible to run us into a mould, flavor us with vanilla, and put us on a supper table. Perhaps—ecstatic thought!—perhaps even the loveliest of her sex might take a spoonfull of us to cool her beautiful but fevered lips!

There is an apricot tree outside our window. It is covered with amber fruit, that look, as they cling to the ends of the branches, like the lovely but expensive pipe-mouth pieces which Mr. OSCANYAN used to have for sale in the palmy days of the Turkish Kahvé. The apricots are not yet ripe, and they seem o enjoy the heat. Why are we not an unripe apricot?

There is an infamous dog, with long hair, lying down over the way, on the very hottest flagstone in the whole street. He sleeps calmly, while the relentless sun beats full upon him. He absolutely basks; basks in a heat that is reducing the intelligent population of this City into syrup! He is not obliged to put on five shirts a day. His hair does not resemble the dripping well of Knaresborough. He is not reduced to the state of those hydraulic statues of gods at Versailles, who discharge streams of water from the tips of their fingers, and some of the other extremities. We recognize for the first time the superiority of fur, and begin to regret that the *Quadrumanes* ever thought it worth while to improve their offspring.

Hark! A military company with a brass band and a big drum! If there is anything in the world hotter than the noise of a drum, we will forfeit our next glass of iced Catawba. It suggests all sorts of horrible blazing things—scarlet, gunpowder, and the unimaginable exertion of fighting. Fancy a battle in such weather as this! In what a dilemma would one be placed! Either to stand still and be shot with a warm bullet, or thrust through with a sword at a high degree of temperature, or be obliged to have resort to the terrible alternative of running to get out of the way. CATHERINE of Russia, when she built her ice palace on the Neva, had a cannon hewn out of ice, out of which an icy ball was fired. It is with weapons such as these that battles in Summer should be conducted. One might even die very coolly by such refrigerative missiles. *Apropos* of fighting, those persons who hate us, and have been, up to the present, afraid to show it, had better call on us while in our present prostrate state; we are incapable of resistance, and the most we should be able to do would be to act like Undine's damp uncle, old Kuhleborn, who, when the Knight struck at him, merely spattered all over his assailant in the form of spray. All the protection our antagonist would need would be a water-proof suit and an umbrella.

Talk of the desert, "Howadji" TAYLOR! Murmur of the basking Nile, "Howadji" CURTIS! Neither the golden sands nor the lotus-crowned river ever saw a more ruthless sun than this one that pours down upon New-York. All we wonder at is, that there are no lions in Broadway, or palms in Union-square.

A ring at our door-bell, and an announcement by our dissolving servant that Professor MERIAM wishes to see us. What! A human thermometer in the same room with us! A man who, if he put his finger down our throat, would register our temperature somewhere on his waistcoat! A being whose talk is of thunder and electric matter, and dreadful red-hot comets! Why, his presence would complete our dissolution. Say we are out, and get a sponge; there is our left leg trickling over the carpet. There, bring us *Little Dorrit* in order that we may pour over its pages!

Among the "Old-Line Whigs" who have recently taken the post of duty for FREMONT and DAYTON, is Gen. WM. HALL, who in accepting the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Union of this City, made a neat speech, showing it to be the duty of all old-liners to cast influence and votes where they would not be thrown away.

[illegible] postponed, in consequence of the accident which has unfortunately happened to that gentleman. "Terpsichore," "M. Deschalumeaux," and Tight Rope Evolutions to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. [illegible]'s new drama of the "Pirates of the Mississippi," having been received with unbounded approbation, it will be played to-night, together with the burlesque of "Pocahontas."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three powerful pieces to-night, "Yankee Jack [illegible]," the "Buccaneer of the Gulf;" the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the "[illegible] and his Dogs."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard and Demonologist, continues to give his attractive entertainments here every afternoon and evening, and succeeds in attracting large and delighted audiences. [illegible] eminently expert and clever.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL.—Mr. KELLER announces that this will positively be his last week in the City. Those who have not seen his magnificently artistic tableaux, should certainly avail themselves of this last opportunity. Several new pictures have been added recently.

A Presentation at Port Chester.

Friday evening, the employes, some hundreds in number, of the Messrs. ABENDROTH, proprietors of the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester, presented to each of their employers a magnificent silver goblet, bearing appropriate inscriptions. Mr. BLAKSLEE, the Clerk to the foundry, in presenting the plate made a neat speech in behalf of his fellow workmen. Mr. WM. ABENDROTH, the Senior member of the firm, responded. He stated that the Eagle Foundry had now been in successful operation for sixteen years, and that a number of the workmen who commenced with them still remained in their employ, a fact which speaks volumes in their favor. Speeches were made by Messrs. AUGUSTUS and JOHN ABENDROTH, after which the company partook of some refreshment. A German glee club, composed of workmen in the foundry, enlivened the scene with a number of pieces.

The following is the presentation address:

MESSRS. ABENDROTH BROS.:—*Gentlemen:* We, the workmen employed by you in this village, have thought proper to endeavor in some way to express our esteem for and attachment to you, and our appreciation of the warm interest you ever take in all that appertains to our welfare. Gentlemen: we are proud to acknowledge that we are employed by men who contribute so much to the prosperity of this growing village; who have so often assisted the indigent, and elevated those prostrated by want, and who are always ready to extend the helping hand to the honest laborer and artisan.

We therefore beg your acceptance of these Goblets as a very slight testimonial of our personal regard for you; and trust that the good understanding and cordiality now existing may be perpetuated; and that the proprietorship of Eagle Foundry may long be vested in the Messrs. Abendroth, while constant increasing success attends all your enterprises. Assured that while those [illegible] under your care will share that success, we are but insuring our own prosperity in increasing yours. In behalf of the workmen, we have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

E. G. BLAKSLEE,
G. A. DOWNS,
J. T. VALENTINE, } Committee.

PORT-CHESTER, July 24, 1856.

Mr. ABENDROTH's reply was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: These tokens of respect which you have thought proper to present to my brothers and copartners with myself, I receive with the greatest pleasure and with heartfelt gratitude. I not only esteem it as a very handsome present, but more so because it comes from our employes, [illegible] contribute such a token of respect.

It will be sixteen years next September since we commenced business here; some of you have been with us from the commencement, and a great many of you for a number of years. Through your faithful services and your gentlemanly bearing, I [illegible] towards you, [illegible] like a brother.

[illegible] no better workmen or men more worthy of [illegible] and so long as you work with the same united feeling as you have done, the Eagle Foundry must always prosper.

I tender you many thanks, and hope that the good feeling that now exists will never be broken.

Truly, yours, WM. J. ABENDROTH, JR.

To E. G. BLAKSLEE, GEO. A. DOWNS, [illegible], Committee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No. 32 Ann-st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Great Speed.
[illegible] for Country Merchants.
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

DIPLOMATIC DIALOGUE.
[illegible]
SMITH BROTHERS' Wholesale and Retail Cheap Clothing Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring [illegible] Fire-Proof Safe, [illegible]
Depots, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York; No. 32 Walnut and No. 3 Granite-st., Philadelphia, and No. 91 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery [illegible] they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO's, No. 389 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

MR. I. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. [illegible] United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., [illegible] Broadway and Warren-st.

[illegible] YORK ROAD TO CONNECT THE SIXTH AVENUE with West Broadway. [illegible] Parties interested are invited to examine the maps which have been left at the office of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. for public inspection, and to sign the accompanying petition.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND BEST [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES [illegible] Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. [illegible] No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May [illegible], 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool [illegible] E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. [illegible]

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, GILT cornices, [illegible] WILLIAM H. BROWN, No. 291 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Chambers. [illegible] of every description made to order.

PHALON & SON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY. [illegible] No. 386 Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible] They were at [illegible] from the shore, and bodies [illegible] Upon the arrival [illegible] Justice [illegible] was summoned to hold [illegible] The following are the descriptions of the bodies, and what was found on them:

No. 1. A man about [illegible] years of age—had on black [illegible] pants [illegible] a silver watch [illegible] in silver. He was badly scalded.

No. 2. A colored man, nothing on but his shirt and [illegible]

[illegible]

The jury rendered no verdict. They will continue their [illegible] to-day. The effects found on the bodies [illegible] in the hands of Justice [illegible]

The *Buffalo Commercial* says: "Every person we have seen speaks in the highest terms of the coolness, decision and promptitude of Capt. LANGLEY of the Mississippi. A passenger tells us one instance indicative of his conduct on this occasion. [illegible] In every respect the conduct of Capt. LANGLEY, we are assured, was praiseworthy and admirable."

The Late Railroad Catastrophe in Pennsylvania—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 26.

The Coroner's Jury in the railroad accident, [illegible] the following was agreed upon:

First—That the [illegible] D. Sheridan, [illegible] Dillon, Edward Hall, [illegible] Michael O'Brien, John [illegible] James McIntyre, Francis Walls, [illegible] died in the city of Philadelphia, from violence inflicted on Thursday, *the 17th of July, near Camp Hill Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad*, within the vicinity of Montgomery. [illegible]

Fourth—That the regulations of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of excursion trains are insufficient, especially in this, that there is no provision for the special instruction [illegible]

Sixth—That adequate provision is not made for the regulation [illegible]

The inquest make these last three findings as the expression of their opinion, and as required by their duty to the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston, and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., [illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

Almost a Nuisance—A certain bevy of pretty [illegible] RUSSIA SALVE [illegible] only 25 cents. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

[illegible] C. S. KING, Proprietor, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.—The annual Convention will be held at Yale Chapter, New-Haven, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 29 and [illegible] Rev. Edwin Johnson, of [illegible]

[illegible] Monthly Meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING [illegible] in the small Chapel of the New-York University. An Essay will be read [illegible] Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. [illegible] ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible] cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 132 West Broadway.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—THIS DAY, and during the season, at No. [illegible] WM. P. DENMAN. N. B. Families supplied.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD. I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered [illegible] on the night of Thursday, the 10th, or on the morning of the 11th July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway [illegible] said reward to be paid on the conviction [illegible] and all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, [illegible]

Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 23d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH for [illegible] on TUESDAY, July [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

WALTER COLTON, Sec'y of Fashion Association.

Modes of reaching the course: [illegible] from Fulton Market slip, at 2 P. M., returning at [illegible] Fare [illegible] cents. [illegible]

THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO.—Are now circulating all the newspapers and weekly papers, as well as immense quantities of business circulars and letters, at a cheaper rate [illegible] Office No. 11 [illegible]

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS, for preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. [illegible] Wholesale Agent, No. [illegible] Platt-st., New-York.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS [illegible] Protestant [illegible] girls for nurses, &c. [illegible]

SITUATIONS [illegible] a good plain cook [illegible] do chamberwork [illegible] Will be found [illegible] Can be seen in the basement of No. 348 4th-av., near 25th-st. Highest reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, who wish places in one family; one to do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family. The other as chambermaid and nurse, can do waiting, understands milk and butter. She will go a short distance in the country. [illegible] excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron. She understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. [illegible] Call, if not engaged, at No. [illegible]-av., between [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Y. L. O., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid in a gentleman's family, by a very respectable woman just arrived from England. She has lived as upper housemaid in London and elsewhere. Is staying at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

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PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

PORTER WANTED—A young man from 18 to 20 years of age—active and willing to work—whose habits and character are unexceptionable, as porter in a light manufacturing business. Apply in person, with reference, at No. 338 Broadway, up-stairs.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—At Greenwood Lake Hotel (Wawayanda House) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, *with the best country fare*, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most delightful scenery. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 6 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

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BOWNE & MASEROUGE, Stationers' Hall, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, [illegible] memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. [illegible] and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—Lost in Division-st., near the Bowery, on Saturday night, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN; whoever will return the same to A. HEPBURN, *Herald* Office, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, as the watch is prized more as a gift than for its value. No questions asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

By an arrangement with the House of MESSRS. J. G. & J. COKER of New-York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY,

direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Coker, in the year 18[illegible], that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1853, by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co. and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named retained the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able Judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.

as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market. FRED. S. COZZENS, Importer, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

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On the principle of the "more the merrier," the undersigned is pleased to state that he is permitted by the kindness of Frederick DeBary, Esq., the well-known Agent in this country of the above celebrated House, to offer for sale the following brands of their Champagne Wines:

THE VIN CREMANT OR CORDON ROUGE,
THE IMPERIAL, THE CABINET,
THE VERZENAY,
AND
THE DRY VERZENAY.

The public will please take notice that we do not designate the "Vin Cremant" by the "Red Ribbon Wine," thereby questioning their knowledge of the French language, as our brother merchant has seen fit to do; but they may rest assured that this is the only particular in which we shall differ, as we offer, and as our arrangements fully justify us in doing, these celebrated and deliciously-flavored Champagnes in lots to suit purchasers, on more favorable terms, with the hearty concurrence and good wishes of the "Master Cellarman and the energetic old lady who presides over the bottle washers." JAMES F. HOFFMAN, No. 28 Pearl-st.

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A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials [illegible] physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOST JEWELS:

A NOVEL.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

AUTHOR OF "FASHION AND FAMINE," "THE OLD HOMESTEAD," ETC.

THE SUDDEN STORM.

There are moments in every human life when we [illegible] from ourselves and plunge into action of the mind, to escape from the recognition of our own memories. This result from the past seldom comes in early youth, for there memories are like the light breezes of April, with nothing but tender green foliage and opening buds to disturb. With youth the past is so close to the present, that thought always leaps forward into the future, and in the first flush of existence that is invariably beautiful. But it is a different thing when life approaches its maturity. Then the spirit, laden down with events that have culminated, and feelings that have been shaken by many a heart storm, bends reluctantly to the inevitable, like the stately old forest trees laden with foliage, which bow to nothing but the inevitable tempest.

Mabel Harrington left the old Mansion House with a quicker movement and more rapid step than was natural to her, unless some strong feeling was aroused, or some important aim to be accomplished. [illegible]

She walked more and more rapidly as the distance between her and the house increased, as if the open air and wider country gave freedom to her spirit. As she walked her bright gray eyes turned from the river to the sky and abroad upon the hills, as if seeking for something in nature to which her soul might appeal for sympathy in the swell and storm of feeling that a few simple words had let loose upon her, after a sleep of many years.

"Does he know what I have felt and how I have suffered, that he stings me with such words? His father's marriage! And was I not the spirit—nay, the victim of that marriage? Why should he speak to me thus? The air was enough—the calm sleep of the winds—the fragrance. I was a girl again, till his quiet taunt awoke me. Does he think that I have lost a thought or a feeling, because of the dull, heavy routine of cares? Why did he speak to me in that cold tone? I have not deserved it. Heaven knows I have not deserved it from him, or from any of them!"

Mabel uttered these words aloud, as she approached the banks of the river and her voice, clear and rich with feeling, was swept out upon the wind, which bore it away, mingled with fragrance from the dying leaves.

"Does he think with common men, that the impulses of youth die out and are gone? As if the passions of youth did not become the power of maturity, and mellow at last into the calm grandeur of old age. If love were not immortal, how dreary even this beautiful world would seem, yet being so, I can but look forward to another, when the shackles of this life will fall away."

It was a relief to speak aloud. The sound of her own voice came back like the sympathy she dared to claim only of the wind and the waters, that flowed on with their eternal rush of sound, like the years of life that Mabel was mourning over. She stood upon the shore, stately and motionless, her eyes full of trouble, her lips tremulous with impulsive words that betrayed a soul at once ardent and pure. The wind rose around her, and seizing upon her shawl swept it, in picturesque folds about her person, half drowning her voice, or she would not have dared to give her thoughts this bold utterance.

It was this picturesque attitude that had attracted the attention of her husband in the library, and that moment he resolved to join her on the shore.

As if this resolve had been expressed to her in words, a feeling of unrest seized upon Mabel, and long before the old man was ready to come forth, she was walking rapidly across the brow of a hill that bounded the valley southward, keeping along the bank, but concealed by the undergrowth.

She paused upon a rocky cliff that broke the hill-side, breathing more freely as if conscious that she had escaped some unwelcome intrusion. A boat upon the river drew her attention, and she saw within it her son and Lina drifting pleasantly down the stream together.

"How happy and how young they are!" she said with a gush of gentle affection. "No care—no broken hopes—no wishes unexpressed—no secrets; oh! in this life the great happiness of existence. Until he has a secret to keep, man is, indeed, next to the angels."

Mabel sat down upon a fallen tree, covered with a drapery of pale green moss. She watched the boat in a sort of dream, as it drifted toward her. How much of the suffering she endured might yet be saved to the young persons it contained! Was not that an object worth living and enduring for? Might she not renew her youth in them?

Renew her youth? What need was there to that? In all her existence had she ever been so full of life—so vigorous of mind—so capable of the highest enjoyment? In the very prime and glory of all her faculties—wise in experience—strong from many a silent heart-struggle—what *could she gain by a return of youth?* Nothing—surely nothing! Yet she watched those two young persons with a vague feeling of sadness. They had life before them—a thousand dreamy delusions—a thousand alluring hopes, evanescent as the apple blossoms of May, but as beautiful.

Mabel was too noble for envy, but these thoughts subdued her excitement into a soft mournfulness. At first she thought to walk slowly back and meet the young people when they landed, but something withheld her, and she was still dreamily watching them.

She saw the boat drifting idly upon the current. The gorgeous forest leaves with which it was literally carpeted, struck her eyes in rich masses of colors and the young people had imprisoned a portion of the sunset around their feet. She could distinguish Ben stooping forward, seemingly half asleep upon his oars. All in the boat seemed tranquil and happy, like creatures of another life afloat upon the rivers of Paradise; she could almost see their faces—those happy faces, that made the fancy still more natural.

As she watched them a strange pain stole to her heart. She arose suddenly to her feet and sweeping a hand across her eyes, as if to clear their vision, sent long, searching glances toward the boat, striving to read the two young faces afar off, and thus relieve her mind of a powerful suspicion.

"Why has this thought never presented itself before?" she said, with a pang of self-reproach. "Has this eternal dream blinded me, or am I now mistaken? Poor children—poor Lina—is this cruel destiny on you also?"

The boat came drifting toward her now in the crimson light, again enveloped in purple shadows like those fairy skiffs that glide through our dreams. Mabel watched it till her eyes filled with tears, a strange thing—for she was not a woman given to weeping, save as tears are sometimes the expression of a tender or poetic thought. Pain or wrong were things for her to endure or redress; she never wept over them.

That night the interest which she felt in these young persons blended painfully with memories that had risen, like a sudden storm, in her nature. She felt as if they were destined to carry forth and work out the drama of her own life, and that this agency was just commencing. As she stood thus wrapped in turbulent thoughts, there came through the brushwood a crash of branches and a commotion of the foliage louder than the wind could have *produced*.

Mabel Harrington was in no mood for companionship. She had fled from the house to be alone, and this approach startled her.

A little footpath led down the brow of the hill to a tiny promontory on which a few hickory trees were now dropping their nuts. She struck hastily into this path and descended to the river. Close to the bank, half hidden among the *dying fern leaves* that drooped over it, lay a miniature boat scarcely larger than an Indian canoe. It was a highly ornamented and symmetrical little craft, that any child might have propelled and which a queen fairy would have been proud to own.

Mabel sprang into the boat, and seating herself on a pile of cushions heaped in the centre, pushed out into the stream. There was no hardihood in this, she had been accustomed to action and exercise all her life, and could propel her little skiff with the skill and grace of any Indian girl.

Her boat ran out from the promontory and shot like an arrow across the water, for she trembled lest some voice should call her back and urged her light oars with all the impetuosity of her nature.

At last, beyond hail from the shore, she looked back and saw a man standing upon the brow of the hill leaning against the oak that had sheltered her a few moments before. Mabel paused and rested on her oars. The distance would not permit her to distinguish his features, but the size and air might have been that of her husband had his usual habits admitted of the idea. She put it aside at once, nothing could have induced the General to climb the steeps of that hill. It must be James. The father and son were alike in stature and carriage of the same imposing air. Yet it must be James Harrington, and was it from him she had fled? Had he repented of the harsh words that had driven her forth and followed her with hopes of atonement? her heart rose kindly at the thought. She half turned her little boat, tempted back by that longing wish for reconciliation, which was always uppermost in her warm nature.

But then came the wholesome after-thought which had so often checked those genial impulses. She turned the boat slowly back upon its course and let it float with the current watching the rise of land on which he stood, with sad, wistful glances, that no one saw, save the God who knows how pure they were, and how much the resolution to go on had cost her.

As the boat drifted downward, she saw the person turn as if speaking to some one, and directly a female form stood by his side. They drew close together, and seemed to be conversing eagerly. His look was no longer towards the boat; he had doubtless forgotten its existence.

Mabel held her breath, the color left her lips, and she grasped the oars with each hand, till the blood was strained back from her fingers, leaving them white as marble.

"Oh, not that! not that! I can endure anything but that! God help me! O my God, help me! if this is added to the rest I cannot live."

Drops of perspiration sprang to her temples as she spoke. Unconsciously she expended the *first* strength of her anguish on the oars, and the boat shot like a mad thing into the rapids that swept round a projection of rocks, and like some tormented spirit, she was borne away from the sight that had wounded her.

There was danger now. The rush of the current, tortured by hidden rocks, sent the little craft onward, as if it had been a dead leaf cast into the eddy. Mabel [illegible] the danger and the tumult. The rising wind blew in her face. The waters sparkled and dashed around her. The frail oars bent and quivered in her hands. It was something to brave and fight against; but for this scene of action, the new anguish that had swept through the soul of that woman must have smothered her.

On the little boat went, dancing and leaping down the current, recoiling with a quiver from the hidden rocks which it touched more than once, but springing vigorously back to its flight, like a bird upon the wing.

"Oh, if this be so, let me die now. Why will it not strike? How came they to make the boat so light and yet so strong? It is true. It is true! I feel it in every throb of my pulse. After this, the life that I thought so dreary will be a lost paradise, to which, plead as I may, there is no going back. I will know, God help me!—but I must know if this is a wild suspicion, or a miserable, miserable reality!"

These words [illegible] She grasped her oars more firmly, and, with a sharp glance around, put her boat upon its course. It shot through hidden rocks, [illegible] but all the time a single course was pursued. At last the little craft entered the mouth of a mountain stream that came sparkling down a pretty hemlock hollow in the hills. The hollow was dusky with coming night, but the treetops were still brightened by a red tinge from the sunset, and there was light enough to find a footpath which wound upward along the margin of the brook.

Mabel left her boat and followed the path till she reached a natural terrace in the hills, narrow and green, upon which a small, one story house was snugly sheltered. The terrace was uncultivated, save a small garden-patch close to the house, where the soil was torn and uneven from the uprooting of vegetables from the rudely shaped beds. [illegible] gave a picturesque grace to the building, at variance with the untidy state of the grounds, and there was something in the whole place more suggestive of refinement than is usual to dwellings where the inmates work hard for their daily bread.

Mabel Harrington had never been to this house before, [illegible] She was still within the house. There was no light [illegible] their mournful whispers with the wail of the brook.

Mabel was imaginative as a girl, and [illegible] She moved steadily towards the house and knocked at the door.

A woman opened it, whose person was seen but indistinctly, as she stood within the small entry, holding the door with one hand; but she was tall and proud—not insolent—in her bearing. Mabel could easily [illegible]

"I wish to see Miss Agnes Barker for a moment; is she in?" said Mrs. Harrington, with that usual dignified grace of manner, for however much interested, Mabel was not apt to invite curiosity by any display of excitement, and it must have been a close observer who could have detected the faint quiver of her voice as she expressed this common-place wish.

"Agnes is not at home. She does not live here."

"I know. She lives at General Harrington's up the river," replied Mabel, "but it is some weeks since she has been there, and I expected to find her with you, if you are her mother."

"I am her mother, madam, for want of a better. May I ask—it is not taking a liberty—who it is that wishes to see my daughter?"

"I am Mrs. Harrington," said Mabel, quietly.

"Oh!" exclaimed the woman, prolonging the monosyllable almost into a moan, "I did not suspect this. Will you walk in while I get a light? One does not receive such guests without desiring to look them in the face."

Mabel entered the house and sat down while the woman struck a light.

"Are you alone?" she said, placing the tallow candle where its entire light fell upon her guest, while she was herself in comparative darkness.

"Yes, I am alone," answered Mabel, looking with surprise upon the remains of that magnificent beauty which the woman still possessed.

"Then you and I are alone at last, at dark, too, with nothing within call but that eternal whippoorwill. This is an unexpected pleasure."

If the woman had hoped to terrify Mabel Harrington by these half-threatening words, she was mistaken. A vague feeling of loneliness was upon her, but she had no cowardly timidity to contend with.

"You do not seem at all afraid in this lonesome spot," said the woman.

"I am seldom afraid of anything," answered Mabel, with a wan smile. "I came to inquire for Miss Barker; if she is not at home, can you tell me where she can be found?"

"About this time, I suppose you may be depend on finding her somewhere in the hills—she seldom comes in before candle light, and not always then. Agnes loves the open air, and almost lives in it, when you let her free from the schoolroom."

"Is she your only daughter?" inquired Mabel.

"She is all the daughter I have here," answered the woman curtly.

"You have managed to give her a fine education—I have seldom known a young person so thoroughly accomplished," continued Mabel with apparent calm, but keenly attentive to every word that fell from the woman's lips. "General Harrington informed me that she came highly recommended, but her attainments surprised us all."

"A poor girl who has only education to depend on should be cared for in that respect. I had nothing else to give her," said the woman. "I hope she does her duties to your satisfaction, and is humble—one of the first virtues in a governess. Is my daughter sufficiently humble for your tastes, madam?"

"Her duties are most particularly with Miss Lina, Gen. Harrington's adopted daughter, who makes no complaint against her—for myself, our intercourse is very limited."

"Yet, she has told me so. That is why I am surprised at your interest in her now!"

"We have expected her at the house for several days, and though it strange that she did not return."

"I beg your pardon; she has been at your house every day for a week; that is what keeps her so long. It is a tiresome walk across the hills."

Mabel arose. A sickening sensation crept over her, and she went to the open door for air.

It was true then—that suspicion was all true! Agnes Barker had been in the neighborhood of her old home for a week, without the knowledge of its mistress. That very girl had met James Harrington in the hills. Her own eyes had seen them standing side by side in the sunset.

"Are you sick or tired?" said the woman, coming toward her as she stood cold and shuddering under this conviction.

"Neither," answered Mabel, gathering up her strength, but pressing both hands upon her heart, beneath the crimson folds of her shawl. "If Miss Barker comes to the house again, she will have the goodness to see that I am informed. Miss Lina is anxious to renew her studies."

"Certainly, I will tell her what you say," answered the woman [illegible] "She will be delighted that you have taken the trouble to search for her here, when she has been weeks together in your house without seeing *you*."

"It is enough that you give my message faithfully," answered Mabel, with gentle firmness. "I must speak with her before the duties of her situation are resumed. Good night."

"Good night to you," muttered the woman, as Mabel walked away. "*I understand you, never doubt that; but* it is a late discovery that Agnes is beautiful and talented enough for a lover of you. I thought the arrangement would work!"

With these words the woman closed the door and went into the house, while Mrs. Harrington made the best of her way down the footpath which she had threaded, though the hollow was filled with gloom, and the whippoorwill called mournfully after her as she went.

Her boat lay where she had left it in the mouth of the creek. As she stepped into it a cry broke from her lips, and turning, she looked wildly up the hollow. A woman sprang over the bank, and seemed for the same end with a single leap cleared the bank, landing with a bound in the footpath above her.

One [illegible] that was behind, then darted away as if [illegible] the hemlock gloom.

The thing had been so sudden and the whole progress so rapid, that Mabel scarcely saw the woman, but she remembered after, that her dress was dusky red, and that a velvet cloak swept from her shoulders downward to the ground, half torn from her person in its abrupt movements. As the form was lost in the [illegible] of this singular apparition, Mabel fancied that she heard the dip of oars, and could detect the dim outline of a boat making up the river.

She sat down mute, and troubled, looking after what seemed at best a fleeting shadow; the night had darkened rapidly, and instead of the new moon which should have silvered the sky, came billows of black angry clouds, in which the thunder began to roll and mutter hoarse threats of a storm. Frightened by the brooding tempest, Mabel pushed her boat out from the shore, and began to row vigorously homeward; but she had scarcely got into deep water when the clouds became black as midnight; the winds rose furiously, lashing the waters and rushing fiercely through the tree-tops while burst after burst of thunder broke over the hills. She could only see her course clearly when flashes of lightning shot at intervals through the trees, and broke in gleams of scattered fire among the waves, now dashing and leaping angrily around her.

Mabel was excited out of her anxieties by this turmoil. *There was something in the force and suddenness of the storm that aroused all her courage.* The vexed trees were bent and torn by the storm. The river was lashed into a sea of foam, over which her frail boat leaped and quivered like a living thing; but she sat steadily in the midst, pale and firm, taking advantage of each gleam of *lightning to fix her course, and facing the storm with a* steady bravery which had no tear of death.

Still the tempest rose and lashed itself into fury from the rocky coast to the depths of the stream, and the little boat went plunging through it, keeping the brave woman safe. The oars were useless as rushes in her hands. The waves leaped upward as the wind lashed them, and at times rushed entirely over her. It was a fearful sight, that noble woman all alone with the storm! so close to death and yet so resolute! Blacker and nearer grew the clouds, torn by whirlwinds, and shooting out lurid gleams of lightning, that flashed and curled along the water like fiery serpents chasing each other into their boiling depths. So great was the tumult that another sound, which came like a smothered howl through the storm, seemed but a part of it. Thus Mabel was unconscious of this new danger, till a glare of lightning swept everything else aside, and bearing directly toward her, she saw a huge steamer ploughing through the tempest, on her downward course.

Scarce had she time to recoil with horror from the danger, when it was wrapped in darkness again, and she could only guess of its approach by the cabin windows that glared upon her, nearer and nearer, like great fiery eyes half blinded by the storm. Mabel nerved herself, and with a desperate effort bent her strength upon the oars. But the heave of the waters tore one from her grasp, and the other remained useless. Human strength was of no avail now. She was given up to the tempest, and could only cling to the reeling boat mute with horror, still with a thought of those she loved vital at her heart. Another sheet of lightning, blue and livid, rolled down the hills, and in it, standing upon a spur of rocks, she saw James Harrington, either in life or in spirit, looking forth upon the river. His form had the deadly hue of the light. His garments shook to the storm. The pale flame quivered around him for a moment, and he was engulphed in darkness again.

Mabel flung up her hands with a cry that cut through the storm like an arrow.

"Save me! save me! oh, my God! my God!"

Her pale hands quivered in the lightning. The shrieks that rang from her white lips were smothered in the fierce wind. The tortured boat seemed flinging her out to utter despair.

A roar that was not of the elements, now broke through all the tumult. There came a rush—an upheaving of the waters, which flung her high into the darkness—a blow that made her little bark quake in all its timbers—a plunge—a black rush of waters. She was hurled beneath the wheels of the steamer—engulphed in utter darkness. It was her last struggle with the storm.

The continuation of this story is to be found in MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, for August. For sale at all periodical and bookstores. Price 12½ cents per number; $1 50 per annum.

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N. B.—Full particulars in a day or two.

JOHN MITCHEL ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The CITIZEN for the week ending August 2 will contain an important communication from JOHN MITCHEL on the Presidential Election. Also, full account of the battle between the militia and regulars in Nenagh, return of SMITH O'BRIEN to Ireland, &c., &c. Office No. 18 Spruce-st., New-York.

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ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT.—Drawn by CROSSER, from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, *free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of* One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS and steamboat men—NOTICE.—Steamboat route opened for competition. Captain BALDWIN having sold the steamboat *Ravenswood*, to go South, retires and leaves the ferry route from Astoria and Ravenswood to New-York open for competition. The *Ravenswood* is to be withdrawn the first of next week. A good, energetic and careful man, with a good boat could now secure the route and a fortune. Such a man, with such a boat, would now be well received by the traveling public of Astoria and Ravenswood. Move in the matter at once; strike while the iron is hot and inquire at Astoria and Ravenswood of the "Traveling Public."

RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business without fit of sternes. The well-known establishment, Hudson's Ice-Cream Saloon, cor. of Court and Warren-sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements, is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such, on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, cor. Court and Warren-streets, Brooklyn.

$300.—FOR SALE—Splendid down-town cash business, clearing net yearly $4,000, without any risk whatever. Also, superior carpeting manufacturing establishment, 7th-av.; price $700; grand chance. Also bookbindery, Ann-st.; price $1,[illegible]. Also, splendid eating-house, West-st.; splendid location and trade; price $400. Also, superior brick house and lot, South 3d-st., Williamsburg; price $2,[illegible]. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, room No. 6.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BORKE & CO., No. 30 Cliff-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps, Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH WARD—Held on Friday evening, the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed the Finance Committee for the Association: E. WOOD, THOS. MURPHY, WM. M. HAYNOR, O. W. WOODRUFF, JAMES T. FERNORR Treasurer.

ARCHIBALD HALL, President.

THOS. MURPHY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOSEPH B. CLOSE, }
B. L. WOODFORD, } Secretaries.
S. H. JAMES, }

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the committee-room, Mrs. PREST'S, Joralemon-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. The members of the Committee are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By Order of the Committee.

"FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN!"—ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY.—The regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Museum Building, corner Orange and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. By order, J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

THE FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in its new head-quarters at No. 32 White-st. The permanent officers of the Club will be elected; after which, Theo. S. Tilton and Henry S. Smith will address the meeting.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

SPURIOUS! INJURIOUS!—Spurious imitations of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for insects and vermin, are in the market. Avoid them. They are charged with mineral poison. Not an insect will they kill. Look to the label and the signature when you purchase. Buy at the depot, No. 424 Broadway, or of a druggist upon whom you can depend. Price 25 cents per flask.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

and

MR. DION BOURCICAULT.

MONDAY, July 28, last night but one of THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

[illegible]

TO-MORROW—Benefit of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

[illegible]

THE CHAMELEON.

Miss ROBERTSON in four characters.

BOB NETTLES.

[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, July 28, 1856,

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,

Mlle. ROBERT. THE BALLET COMPANY.

YOUNG HENGLER.

[illegible] the great character of [illegible]

[illegible] YOUNG HENGLER, A. LEHMANN, Y. and G. [illegible]

Followed by Ballet Divertissement of THE PHOENIX.

To conclude with

M. DECHALUMEAU.

TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert, Young Hengler.

MR. BURTON.—In consequence of a severe accident having befallen this eminent actor, his engagement is unavoidably postponed. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 28, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Melodrama of the

PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

after which will be performed

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I. ... Mr. [illegible]
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas ... Miss [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 28, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of YANKEE JACK; OR, THE BUCCANEER OF THE GULF.

To be followed by the new Pantomime of

RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

THE BOATMAN AND HIS DOGS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GREAT GUN TRICK.—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, WYMAN, the WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, his GREAT GUN TRICK, his VENTRILOQUIAL SUBTLETIES, &c. The LIVING GIRAFFE are now here, and a pair of LIVING ANACONDAS, as well as the LIVING [illegible] WOMAN alive, Happy Family, &c. The Lecture Room [illegible] Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTIST, Mr. LOUIS KELLER, and his TALENTED FAMILY, consisting of TWENTY-SEVEN PERFORMERS. [illegible] DUCKWORTH in a variety of Sentimental [illegible] new music scenes of the AMERICAN PATRIOT, OR LAST DAYS IN HAVANA, with a variety of [illegible] CITHER INSTRUMENT. Admission 25 cents [illegible] Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8 o'clock.

LOCOMOTION EXTRAORDINARY.—[illegible] daily at No. 440 Broadway, [illegible] The people in a great hurry [illegible] propelling and driving [illegible] cents. The press free.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—[illegible] Lower in Hall, will open to-day [illegible] at No. 539 Broadway, New-York, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, about the middle of August.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains [illegible] Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER MANTILLAS AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

We are now selling our stock of LACE and SILK MANTILLAS at less price than the material can be purchased.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

TRAVELING MANTLES,

In Alpaccas, Bareges, [illegible]

And other materials,

For sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 479 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas.

FRENCH LACE VEILS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, EMBROIDERIES of every description, Selling off very cheap,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, July 28,

Our entire stock of SILKS, consisting of about [illegible] worth.

Will be offered at such prices as will satisfy the shrewdest shoppers. We are determined to close them out by the MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

15,000 yards of fine PRINTED LAWNS and JACONETS, Reduced to 12½ cents per yard. Original prices, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

11,000 yards fine PERSIAN DE LAINES, Cost to import, 20 cents per yard. Reduced to 12½ cents.

4,500 yards real FRENCH PRINTS—yard wide, At only 12½ cents—worth 25 cents.

5,000 yards of fine ENGLISH PRINTS will be offered at 8 cents.

17,000 yards fine white BRILLIANTS, for Ladies' Basques, Invoiced at 20 cents, but in order to close out our stock, we offer them at 12½ cents.

IN FACT,

The whole of our large stock of goods will be sold out in the course of six weeks, for we have alterations to make in our store that cannot be deferred longer.

CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

FALL OF 1856.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,

No. 103 Chambers-st.,

New-York.

GEORGE W. & JEREMIAH READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, Factory—Nos. 266, 268, and 270 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive, elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design. Particular attention is requested to their [illegible]

TO WHOLESALE CARPET BUYERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now prepared with their Fall stock of

ENGLISH

VELVET,

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AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY,

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CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.

As this is the last week and the last chance to buy bargains, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, as we positively close on the 30th. We are selling table linen, toweling, sheeting and shirting linens, dozen [illegible] hosiery, &c., at a very great reduction from our former prices [illegible] to close it out at any sacrifice. G. G. HOOK, No. [illegible] Bowery.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by

GEORGE A. CLARK, No. [illegible] Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

CARPETS,

Of the most superior quality, the greatest variety and UNRIVALED BEAUTY,

Are now exhibiting at the vast salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY. English, medallion, velvets, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrains and oil-cloths [illegible] LOW PRICES.

SUMMER TRAVELING CLOAKS.

Something quite new will be opened on TUESDAY, July 29.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE,

or

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS.—All qualities. White and brown linen table cloths, all sizes; napkins, towels, [illegible] cloths and damasks, [illegible] &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 20 Catharine-st.

SHADES! SHADES! SHADES!

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FOR SALE BY

H. F. BROWN,

No. 125 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Abuses of the Drug Trade—The Panic with [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper some time since under the heading of "Abuse in the Retail Drug Trade," to which I wish again to call attention, and that [illegible] the writer has left unsaid [illegible] he has actually written.

[illegible] therefore allow me, without following the article closely, to point out some other abuses, in [illegible], and of a kindred nature, and specify what I think would at least do a certain extent remedy the evil. For I fully agree with the writer that there is no subject in which we should as a community feel more interested.

A few years ago the subject of foreign adulteration of drugs was brought before the Congress, and so questioned the interest, that a law generally known as the Drug-Law was passed by almost a unanimous vote, [illegible] sophisticated and spurious drugs. This law has been in force [illegible] some ten years, and has undoubtedly been beneficial in many of its results, though [illegible] of a great deal of its efficiency and power by being made like every other law containing appointing power, a mere political football, and subjecting [illegible] officers and examiners to removal upon each [illegible] political wheel of fortune. And though Government has never given it the cordial aid and support that its importance demands, it has, by [illegible] the attention of dealers and consumers to the subject of adulteration, and keeping out foreign [illegible] of this description, unquestionably proved beneficial.

It has been objected to, as "affording protection to home adulteration" and such may have been the case, but if so, we had better have the sophistication here within the reach of the press and a home remedy than three thousand miles away. But these [illegible] in the history of our movements as a [illegible] in this question, and though it would perhaps [illegible] interesting to point out how lamentably deficient all arrangements to carry into vigorous execution this sanitary legal enactment are, yet this is not now our object.

The writer of the article first alluded to proposed two remedies and gave us the hopes of a third, which [illegible] if specified would have satisfied me without offering any suggestions upon the subject.

The plans proposed would go far, especially the first, of "avoiding all stores not properly supplied with competent clerks, and all dirty and badly arranged stores," toward curing this evil; and the second, no doubt, would lead to the employment of [illegible] and competent pharmaceutists, because only [illegible] would be able to pass such an examination as is there proposed. But allow me after an experience of many years in the Drug trade, both wholesale and retail, to suggest that the evil lies still deeper and is more difficult to reach and remedy. [illegible] among the people themselves, the [illegible], unread, busy, money-loving, gain-seeking people at large.

[illegible]

As recent judicial decisions have stripped this quackery of all legal protection, by declaring no mere label a sufficient trade-mark to protect the ingredients from imitation, let the public now strip it of the balance of its presumptuous claims, and subject all quackery to the judgment of common sense, and see how quickly its pretensions will dissolve into thin air. To begin here is to begin at the right place, and when the results of such efforts come to be felt, the labors of our Colleges of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Associations will also begin to be felt and appreciated. C. R. G.

New-York, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

Jolly Times at a School Meeting.

New-York, Friday, July 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's issue, under the caption "Almost a Row," I appear in a very unenviable position as School officer. You state that "I rolled up my sleeves and placed myself towards Mr. Hagan in a pugilistic attitude." Now, Sir, the facts are these, and cannot be controverted: when the minutes of the meeting were read, Mr. Hagan took the floor, and after some preliminary remarks, moved to have the minutes amended. The motion was put from the Chair and disposed of in the negative. After which that gentleman became scurrilous in his remarks, and his gesticulations were of such a threatening character that to him alone the epithet should have been applied; he struck the table with his clenched hand more than six times, and when all expostulations from the Chair became of no avail, Judge McCarthy told him he was there alone by sufferance, and had no right so act there, as he did not belong to the Fourth Ward, coupled with the threat, that his future attendance would be interdicted. The Chairman, at this event, called on me as magistrate of the Fourth Ward, to protect the meeting from such scenes of disorder. I complied with the request, and certainly would have placed him under arrest were it not that Judge McCarthy's remark had the desired effect of "cooling him down," as I was not in the slightest degree excited; and I hope your reporter may be equally cool when he again places me as "the head and front" of the offending party. BARTHOLOMEW HEALY.

State Teachers' Association.

This Association holds its eleventh annual meeting at Troy, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August, and it promises an interesting programme. Professor Edward North, of Hamilton College, is to read a paper. T. B. Scott and J. W. McKeever, of this City, are also expected. The ladies are not without their representatives, Mrs. H. B. Hughes having to report on the "Meanness of Female Teachers' Wages;" Susan B. Anthony, on the "Education of both Sexes Together;" and Miss Jeannette L. Douglas on "Physical Education." The Trojans entertain gratuitously the female teachers who attend the meeting. The President of the Association [illegible]

The City Health and Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 681 deaths in this City last week—an increase of 108 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number, [illegible] died of consumption, [illegible] of cholera infantum, 4 of cholera, [illegible] cholera morbus, [illegible] of convulsions infantile, [illegible] of diarrhœa, [illegible] of dysentery, 17 of marasmus, [illegible] of scarlet fever, and [illegible] of [illegible]. There were 26 deaths by violent causes and [illegible] from the various public institutions.

By way of comparison with the mortality of the corresponding week of former years, the Inspector compiles the following table:

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Week ending	1854.	1855.	1856.
July 8	761	[illegible]	508
July 15	917	[illegible]	533
July 22	919	[illegible]	531
July 29	1,180	[illegible]	681
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Four weeks of July, 1856, less than 1855 367
Four weeks of July, 1856, less than 1854 1,669

It will be seen from the foregoing that the increase for the week ending the 19th inst. was 149; for the present week 109, which has been mostly of children, as the following figures will show:

DEATHS OF PERSONS OF AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE DURING JULY, 1856.

	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.
Of and under 1 year	[illegible]	198	243	293
1 to 2 years	[illegible]	44	78	103
2 to 5 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	40
5 to 12 years	12	17	16	20
12 to 20 years	12	6	19	10
Total	[illegible]	300	391	476

Total increase, week ending 19th inst. 149
Persons under 20 years 111
Adults over 20 .... 38 — 149
Total increase week ending 16th inst. 100
Persons under 20 years 84
Adults over 20 years .... 16 — 100
Total increase of adults for the past two weeks .. 54

The Health Commissioners have sent us the following card:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no diseases exist in this City in an epidemic form.

Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th over the previous week, the total deaths were sixty-six (66) less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the year 1855 having been five thousand five hundred and twenty-six (5,526) less than in 1854.

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Pres. Board of Councilmen.
R. H. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer.
WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.
JEREMIAH MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

Natural and Bent Knees for Ship-Timber.

The following has been furnished us as the result of the trial of the relative strength of natural and bent ships' knees, which was commenced on Wednesday the 16th, and concluded on Tuesday the 22d inst., having occupied six days. It is unnecessary to give the mass of figures which have accumulated in that time, and which will appear in the report to the Navy Department. The figures are given below to the point at which the strongest natural knee broke, and which is probably quite as far as is required for all practical purposes.

The knees of both kinds were fastened as near as possible in the same manner, and it should be noticed that the strain was applied to one end of each knee, with the fulcrum at or near the centre of the throat, while the other part was fastened securely so as not to allow it to give, consequently the figures below give the strain on one end or one half of the knee.

Bent knee siding 10½ inch. (This knee sprung 1 inch wider in the throat than the other) with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward	Natural knee siding 10½ in. same angle as the bent knee, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward
1 inch by pressure of 5,500 lbs	1 inch by pressure of 5,500 lbs
2 inch. pressure of 10,000 lbs	2 inches pressure of 9,500 lbs
Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches ...... 7,625 lbs	Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches ...... 6,875 lbs
Bent knee siding 10½ inches with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward	Natural knee siding 10½ in. same angle as bent knee, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward
1 inch by pressure of 9,500 lbs	1 inch by pressure of 7,500 lbs
2 inch. pressure of 11,000 lbs	2 inch. pressure of 10,000 lbs
Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches ...... 9,750 lbs.	Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches ...... 8,125 lbs

The hydraulic press was then reversed for the purpose of forcing the knees outward. This was a very interesting trial, as it has been considered by many that a stick of timber having been bent could be very easily brought back to its original shape.

Bent knee, siding 10½ inches, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung outward
1 inch by a pressure of .... 14,000 lbs.
2 inches by a pressure of .... 22,500 lbs.
Average pressure required to spring this knee each half inch up to two inches .. 15,625 lbs.

The question was then raised, that the pieces of timber which were bolted on the knee, to represent the deck, beam, and the side of the ship, as they butted closely together, greatly increased the power required to spring the knee outward. For the purpose of testing this, the end of the beam was cut off so that the ends of the timbers were entirely open and clear of each other. The knee had been already sprung outward ten inches; the pressure was taken off and it went back five inches. The pressure was then applied the second time, and upon reaching the point where the strain had been taken off, at the first trial, it required to spring it one inch a pressure of 26,000 lbs., thus showing that the bent knee required more than double the power to strain outward than inward. This knee was sprung ten inches without the least break, at a pressure on the last half inch of 26,000 lbs.

The last natural knee, same angle as above, siding 10½ inches, was a remarkably fine specimen, such as is rarely found, in some parts very considerably larger than the bent one. It was strongly and carefully bolted, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, it required to spring it outward

1 inch, a pressure of .... 22,500 lbs.
2 inches, a pressure of .... 28,500 lbs.

At this point it broke, near the centre of the throat.

The bent knees, by this trial, seem to possess much greater elasticity, after springing them inward or outward some distance, and then allowing them to go back. Upon the pressure being applied the second time it was found, in one trial, the knee sustained a slightly greater pressure, and in another about six per cent. less, thereby showing that, after springing the knee once, either inward or outward, its strength has not been essentially impaired.

The natural knees that were tested were much better than an average, whereas the bent knees, if bent perfectly, cannot vary materially in strength, as it requires good, sound timber to make them.

One Muzzled Dog and Loose Laws.

On Friday, we saw a dog in Brooklyn that had a muzzle on. The sight was so unexpected, that for a while we were very much shocked. But on recovering, a sensation of extraordinary pleasure glowed through all our frame—it was an evidence that we had a Mayor and a law, and, probably a Policeman, and possibly a law-abiding dog-owner—who at the same time was not too poor to buy a muzzle. But you should have seen how the children ran after the poor thing—the novelty of the sight collected an immense crowd of them, and threatened at one time to interfere with the regular passage of the cars. "Vot for is the wiry gauze over his nose?" was the shout from the greenhorns—which earnest query the knowing ones busied themselves with answering. One said, "they vos dieting the puppy, and vos trying to prewent him from eating anything but spoon victuals." Another said, "it was to keep the flies off him;" another said, "it was to keep him from stubbing his nose when he fell down, and that his master was tender of him." A public school boy, with a pack of books under his arm, said "it was because of the electricity that was in the atmosphere." One innocent youth suggested that "may be it was the law"—but this was hooted down at once, "for," said they "if it's the law, why ain't all dogs just so?"

We trust the example will not be lost upon other residents in Brooklyn. Now that the ice is broken, now that the muzzle is recognized among the institutions, we have hopes that it may be rung into fashion. For we have a great respect for Brooklyn [illegible] shadow of the Brooklyn trees, raving mad, longing to bite somebody and abhorring water! simply because [illegible] hearty Buchaneer, with a hydrophobic poison in their veins, frothing [illegible] all because the Mayor [illegible] do [illegible] their duty and either kill or muzzle every [illegible] dog that lies around loose within the consolidated limits. Dogs should [illegible] that every dog is worth something—fifty cents or so; if shares, they will not allow too much such [illegible] to go unmuzzled. Brown then should not linger. So, that city shame is cheap.

Mad Dogs at Elizabeth.

About two weeks since a small rabid dog ran into the house of Mr. Geo. Winans, of Elizabeth City. His owner followed him, secured and killed him, without his doing any damage. On Wednesday morning another rabid dog ran back and forward through Broad-street several times, attacking all the dogs he met, and 22 are known to have been bitten before he was killed. There has been a considerable slaughtering and muzzling process going on among the canine species since.

The Bible Union.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE,
Friday, July 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 23d, we find a copy of the pamphlet recently published by Rev. Dr. Maclay, in regard to the affairs of the American Bible Union. The general accuracy of this document we are not prepared to affirm or deny, as it relates to subjects beyond our knowledge and experience, but the following paragraph, relating to our transactions with the Bible Union, contains important errors which we desire to correct. Dr. Maclay is made to say "that a portion of the New-York *Chronicle*, secured by an annual appropriation of $1,000, for the publication of revision matter, was found to be practically under the absolute control of the Secretary, and to be used according to his pleasure. I do not object to the appropriation made by the Board; but I think the object of the appropriation has been perverted to invest the Secretary with power which no such officer should possess."

Now, the truth is:

1. The Bible Union never engaged to pay us a thousand dollars a year.

2. Of the amount which it did agree to pay us, for every *four* dollars which comes to us, *five* go to Dr. Maclay's son in payment of services for the Bible Union.

3. The space in our paper occupied by the Bible Union matter, and the papers which we furnish weekly to that organization, bring us about one-half the amount which we obtain for the same amount of space and of papers from other sources.

4. The right to exclude whatever we please from the Bible Union department of our paper, has been from the first conceded to us by contract, and if it has been "under the absolute control of the Secretary," it has been so by no fault of ours, and by no defect in the terms of the agreement. We have not gone behind the curtain to pry into the manner in which the Bible Union editor (Dr. M.'s son) does his duty, but have left him at liberty to pursue his own course, the same as we do those who advertise with us in getting up the form of their advertisements, reserving to ourselves the right to exclude whatever we consider not in keeping with the design of our paper.

If the Bible Union Editor has been deterred for any cause from acting independently, why should the New-York *Chronicle* be charged with a subserviency inconsistent with its identity and its dignity? Yours, respectfully,

PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE.

A night or two since, when the moon was at its full, a lady, not old enough to be venerable, nor young enough to be particularly attractive, not well enough dressed to ruin any man, nor so shabbily attired as to fill any one with aversion, entered the Peck-slip ferry boat, with intention, apparently, of going to Williamsburg. But her extreme anxiety to occupy a front seat on the boat arrested the attention of a benevolent sailor who was also a passenger. She seated herself at the very verge of the bows, and soon attempted to slide overboard. The rough hand of the sailor caught her by the shoulder and drew her back. She looked up, gave him a blessing, over the left, and was very emphatic in her advice to him to pay strict attention to his own business. He stepped back, and, setting one foot firmly upon her skirts, telegraphed a deck-hand to come to his assistance. Before his arrival the lady made another leap forward. But the seams were stout, and her skirts true. So, for a second time her longing for a cold bath was frustrated. The sailor and the deck-hand, taking each a shoulder, lifted her back over the chains. If a stenographer had been present, and taken down verbatim the language which she used upon the occasion, it might have been transmitted to posterity as a specimen chapter for the young swearer's guide. As the steam went down, however, a countryman asked her why she was so anxious to throw herself away when just in the hey-day—the Autumn of life. She protested that all she was after was "a fresh smell of the salt sea." She "had come out for a sail, and never could enjoy it unless she got her head well down to the water." For a free country, she thought this was a little the most tyrannical she had found this side the Lakes of Killarney.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

QUIET.

'Twas as quiet yesterday as warm. But few arrests were made by the Police. A few Saturday-night drunkards and rowdies were "brought up" and punished according to law and usage, but no cases of general interest were before the Police magistrates.

RUFFIANISM.

On Saturday morning a most shameful piece of ruffianism was perpetrated in Hudson-street. A man named John Ridebeck and a woman named Maria King were assaulted on the sidewalk in front of their premises in the most savage manner, by nearly a dozen drunken men. One of the fellows struck the woman King in the face, blackening both her eyes, and felling her to the pavement. While prostrate she was kicked and beaten most brutally. Ridebeck went to her assistance, but being attacked by several men was nearly killed himself. Both his eyes were closed, and his face badly cut. Ridebeck and the woman King then escaped from the ruffians, and reached their dwelling, which, however, they had no sooner entered, than the front windows, blinds, sash, glass, etc., were smashed in by a volley of paving-stones and brickbats. Officers Story, Slater and Kemp, of the Fifth Ward, soon reached the spot, and after a struggle and free use of their locusts, succeeded in arresting three men, who gave their names as William P. Wood, Thomas Crapliford and Charles F. Hill, but their confederates escaped. The defendants were subsequently taken before Alderman Clancy, and held to bail to answer the charge at the Court of Sessions.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A man named Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Walter, real estate brokers, was arrested on Saturday, and brought before Justice Flandreau, charged with fraud. Aaron Spinning, the prosecutor, made an affidavit by which it appears that he (Spinning) was some time since assaulted with a slung-shot, and so severely injured that he fell into very distressed circumstances, and was obliged to pawn some family relics, consisting of thirty silver spoons, a sugar-tongs, &c., at Simpson's pawn shop for $25. Subsequently he obtained from Campbell & Walter a loan of $51, less the $25, on the property, and agreed to pay the interest and principal in installments, which he had done until nearly the whole was paid up, when he found that Campbell had been before Justice Wood, and made an affidavit that his name was Spinning, that he had pawned this property for $25, and lost the ticket. Upon this affidavit he got the goods from Simpson, signing a receipt therefor as Mr. Spinning. Mr. Spinning alleges that Campbell intended to defraud him out of his property by this means. On Campbell's arrest the pawn-ticket which he had sworn he lost was found in his possession. He was held in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

RIVER THIEVES.

Two characters, named John Monahan *alias* "Stuttery John," and John Ward were arrested on Friday night, for plundering the cabin of the brig *Sawsea Francis*, foot of Jefferson-street. Justice Wood committed the prisoners for examination.

The Police of the Seventh Ward made a descent, on Saturday night, on the premises corner of Market and Madison streets, and arrested George Buckling and wife, the keepers of it, and eight other persons whom they found there. The prisoners were all brought before Justice Wood, who committed them for an examination on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Miscellaneous.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

An unknown man was struck down by the heat in North William-street, about 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon. He was sent to the Hospital.

John H. Jones died on Saturday at No. 4 Manhattan-place, from *coup de soleil*. His age was 30 years. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body.

DROWNED.

A German, named Daniel Walsh, was drowned yesterday morning [illegible]. He leaves a wife behind.

SUICIDE.

Agnes Simpson, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, committed suicide on Saturday, at No. 171 First-street, by taking laudanum. An inquest upon the body was held yesterday, by Coroner Perry. Verdict: "Suicide by taking laudanum." Deceased was a married woman. Her husband testified that she had attempted self-destruction before, and that of late she was very depressed in spirits, in consequence of her having violated a resolution not to drink again any intoxicating liquors.

WHERE'S THE POLICE?

One of the policemen attached to the office of the Chief of Police lost on Saturday, while passing from Broadway and Walker streets, to John and Cliff streets, a copper star with copper ribbons, with the words "Chief's office," and a silver shield marked "Aid." The loser wants it, and if the finder will return it to the office of the Chief of Police, he will be acting very properly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Morris vs. Postley.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—I feel controlled by the decision of the General Term in this case, although individually I am still of the opinion that the defendant is not bound to account for his earnings in the mines. By that decision it was settled that the defendant having, during the time fixed in the agreement, violated it by engaging in the mining business, the plaintiff has a right to adopt it as part of the business to be attended to under the agreement, and share in the profits. On the finding of the referee, I must order judgment for the plaintiff for one-half of such net proceeds as the referee has reported to have been earned.

The plaintiff is not entitled to interest from the day at which the balance is struck. He had a right to call the defendant to account, and on accounting he would then be entitled to interest. In the present case, the interest should be calculated from the commencement of the action, no account having been previously rendered.

Judgment to be entered according to the above directions.

Middleton and Wife vs. Simons and Others.—Under the decisions in Roberts vs. Randall, (3 Pr. Rep. 327,) and Mulvey vs. Davison, (8 Pr. R. 111,) I think this order must be discharged. Those cases have been followed in this Court at Special Term on various occasions, and for uniformity in the practice, should be conformed to by us. In Reitter vs. Noyle, (1 Smith, 258,) may be found the views of the Court on this question.

Motion granted to vacate order to hold to bail on defendant's stipulating not to bring any action. Costs of defendants to abide event.

Isaac P. Martin vs. George Kaye.—Order of reference to William Kent.

Archibald Cochran vs. Abraham Oettinger.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Pauline Hearing vs. David Hearing.—Order appointing next friend to plaintiff to conduct suit, &c.

Theresa Grogan vs. Dennis McDermott.—Motion to amend judgment roll granted.

John L. Hudson vs. Alexander Kenzie.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue. Defendant's costs to abide event without prejudice to renew motion, &c.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph W. Trust vs. James Person, et. al.—BRADY J. This action was brought to enforce a lien for the storage of pianos that had been wrongfully taken from the plaintiff after his lien had attached, and the complaint prays for judgment against the defendants—that the piano-fortes be sold, and that fifty-two dollars (the amount of the lien) be paid to the plaintiff from the proceeds, together with interest from March 1, 1856, and the costs of the action, and that he have such other and further relief as may be just. The verdict rendered by the Jury impaneled to try the issues presented on the pleadings found the counter claim set up to be $60, and the claim of the plaintiff to be $40, and thus giving the plaintiff judgment for $1. On this state of facts, and on the pleadings, the defendants ask for costs, and the plaintiff insists that the action being equitable in its nature, the costs are, under section 306, in the discretion of the Court. It is said in Fox vs. McGregor, 3 Barbour 42, that an inn-keeper's remedy to enforce a lien for keeping the horse of his guest is by action in the nature of a bill in Chancery, the Court citing 1 Cow. Tr., 2d ed., 290. On examination of the book referred to, it is said to be "supposed that the only way in which satisfaction from a lien can be enforced is by a bill in Chancery"—referring to 1 Strange, 556; 1 Holt, N. P. R. 383; 2d Kent Com., 2d ed., 644, and other cases. And we find, on examination of Edwards on Bailments, the statement of the same principle in reference to innkeepers' liens, with a reference to the cases just stated; also, Fox vs. McGregor, *supra*, and 6 Mod. R., 172. Upon examination of 2d Kent, we find the context to be: "I presume that satisfaction of a lien may be enforced by bill in Chancery," without referring to any authority, and leaving the subject upon the opinion of the author only. With due deference to the learned author of Cowen's Treatise, I assert that the authorities referred to on this point have no bearing upon the principle stated by him in the context, and that they relate to actions of trover, in which the doctrine of equity power or jurisdiction is not suggested. Where the lien existed and the remedy at law was inadequate, I have no doubt the Court of Chancery had the power to enforce any right, but I deny that on the authorities referred to such a proceeding as suggested could be sustained, and certainly not, in any case, unless the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeded the value of $100. 1 Barbour, Ch. Pr., 39; 2 R. S., 173, § 36, (orig. 187.) In this case the value of the property was not proved on the trial, and was not passed upon by the jury; if it had been, then we should be met by the difficulty that the equitable remedy to enforce the lien is predicated upon the possession of the property by the lienor, and not where he has parted with it or it has been violently taken from his custody. Voluntarily yielding possession is a waiver of the lien. 1 East, 4; 26 Wend., 467; 2 Kent, (7th ed.,) 819; 3 Hill, 485. But where the chattel or thing to which the lien has attached is tortuously taken from the lienor, he may maintain replevin to recover it and enforce his lien. Bigelow vs. Heaton, 6 Hill, 43. The complaint here does not ask the possession of the property affected by the lien, but for a judgment for $52 against the defendant, and a sale of that property to satisfy that judgment. There is no proof in the case from which the particular property designated could be described if such a judgment could be rendered, and the property itself is neither in the possession of the Court, an officer appointed by it, nor of the plaintiff. Although the nature of the claim may be equitable, the action is one to recover a sum of money, and on the proof and the finding of the Jury no judgment other than a judgment for the recovery of money can be entered. In these views of this application, it seems to me conclusive that the defendants are entitled to their costs. I admit that the questions presented are new and embarrassing, but I think, aside from the exact character of this action, there was no necessity for an "equity" action, contemplated by section 306. But if there was, and this action was so designed, the facts proved do not place it within that jurisdiction. The defendant's costs ordered, and judgment for plaintiff for $1.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady.

Daniel Tracy vs. T. M. Clark.—Judgment affirmed.
Evert M. Kimbeck vs. Meyer Rotterman.—Judgment affirmed.
Abram A. Garetts vs. Aleah R. Taylor.—Judgment affirmed.
John Carpenter vs. John Taylor.—Judgment affirmed.
Eugene Kellelias vs. Penfold Reynolds.—Judgment affirmed.
George M. Sherman vs. George Hiler.—Judgment and report set aside, and case referred back to referee. Costs to abide events.
Martha Walker vs. Isaac Swazee.—Judgment reversed.
Patrick Flanagan vs. William Meber.—Judgment affirmed for $46 and costs below. Reversed as to residue without costs on appeal to either party.
Patrick M. Smith vs. William P. Baston.—Order modified according to opinion, without costs on appeal.
John Englis vs. William P. Furniss.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.
James N. Turner vs. William Waters.—Judgment affirmed for $80 13, without costs, to either party on appeal.
Richard Field vs. John Paulding.—*Joseph H. Brown vs. John Paulding.*—Order at Special Term reversed, and executions ordered to be set aside. No costs to either party on this appeal.
James Noble vs. Hiram Cornell.—Motion granted on terms.
M. T. Moss vs. Joseph Shannon.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.
Wm. Small vs. Peter G. Laddiss.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.
George Walker vs. William H. Peirce.—Judgment reversed, and case sent back to referee, to abide the event.
C. Patterson vs. John T. Weers.—Ordered back.
James Ferol vs. George Stern.—Judgment affirmed.
George Seacording vs. Jones & Little.—Judgment affirmed.
Sergeant V. Bagley vs. Joseph G. Freeman.—Judgment reversed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Whiting.

DECISIONS.

July 26.—*Matilda Eack by her next friend, &c., vs. Robert Eack.*—Decree granted.

The People ex rel. Meyer, &c. vs. The Judges of the New-York Common Pleas.—Injunction order discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

Public School Examination at Hoboken.

There will be a public examination of the schools of Hoboken to-morrow, at the School building in Garden-street, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. At the close there will be a vacation of the schools until the first Monday in September.

Change of Railroad Time.

[illegible]

Fire Department Matters.

The Board of Officers of the Jersey City Fire Department, at a recent meeting, in which they adopted a resolution that persons who are not members of fire companies should be compelled to stop running to fires as members of companies, and having hold of the drag-ropes of apparatus. This resolution is in consequence of disturbances which have occurred and are likely to occur in consequence of [illegible] to the fire companies.

A Coal-Burning Locomotive.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have just placed upon their road a new locomotive called the *Phœnix*, which burns coal instead of wood. It is a Taunton invention, manufactured by W. M. Mason & Co., of Taunton, Mass.

Buchanan Meeting.

A meeting of the "Fourth Ward Jeffersonian Democratic Club" of Jersey City was held at Wallwood Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. S. Wickware presided. Speeches were made by J. A. Hardenbergh and Mr. Halsey. There was a full attendance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, July 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in good request and are firm at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls and $6 25@$6 31¼ for Pots. ₩ 100 lb. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 162 bbls. Pearls, and 669 bbls. Pots; together, 836 barrels.

COFFEE—Is less active, yet firm.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in pretty good demand, but at somewhat inferior prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 10,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 00
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	6 25@ 6 35
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 35@ 6 40
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian rules about the same, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and, best Extra, at $7 25@$9 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 75@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 37½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, but it is not quotably cheaper, though being less sought after. The sales since our last embrace about 47,000 bushels, mainly within yesterday's range. Rye and Oats appear about the same. Corn is in pretty brisk request and is held with increased firmness. The sales since our last reach nearly 56,000 bushels, at 55c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@65c. for common to prime mixed; 64c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 63c.@65c. for round Yellow; 65c.@66c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@70c. for round White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the receipts of the week have been extremely small, with sales to a fair extent for the season, at full prices. The stock is much reduced and the principal part of it is now in store and held at high rates, which has a tendency in a great measure to curtail operations. Most of the purchases now made are in anticipation of future wants, as tanners are obliged to suspend operations during the extreme hot weather. The receipts this week have been very small, amounting only to 26,558 Hides from foreign ports, and but 89 coastwise, as follows: 4,101 Porto Cabello, ₩ J. E. Watson; 500 Green Salted Para, ₩ Hallock; 354 Carthagena, ₩ E. H. Miller; 641 from Honduras, ₩ W. A. Alden; 56 from Bermuda, and 89 Coastwise, making a total of 5,641 Hides. Sales have been, 4,950 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs. at 26½c., usual selection, 6 months; 1,322 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs. at 26c., usual selection, 6 months; 1,637 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 25½c., usual selection, 6 months; 2,259 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 22c., usual selection, 6 months, (adding 2 months, interest;) 4,484 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 22c., usual selection, 7 months; 2,619 dry Salted Maranham, 20 lbs. at 19c., usual selection, 6 months; 261 dry Maranham, 14 lbs. at 22½c., as they run, 6 months; 632 dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs. at 21c., rejecting water damaged, 6 months; 439 dry Port au Platt, 16@17 lbs. at 18½c., rejecting bad and water damaged, 6 months; 110 dry Salted Maracaibo, 17c. cash, less 4 ₩ cent.; 300 Green Salted Orinoco, 60 lbs. at 10½c., 6 months; 300 Green Salted Para, 25 lbs. at 13c., 6 months; 148 Green Salted Texas, 57 lbs. 9c., 6 months; 591 dry Rio Grande Horse, 10 lbs. at $1 65 each, rejecting colts, 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Persia*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Rebecca*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *W. R. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the ——, from Orinoco, with 14,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 82,494, (same time last year 104,250,) as follows: 18,798 dry Buenos Ayres; 19,064 dry Rio Grande; 15,000 dry Orinoco; 6,000 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 11,850 dry Barcelona; 1,600 dry Maracaibo; 854 dry Savanilla; 1,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 800 dry Honduras; 2,500 dry California; 8,500 dry Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at full prices.

IRON—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet and irregular.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that "although but few of the Eastern manufacturers have been in the market this week, yet the sales have been large for the season, both to fill orders and to Western buyers. The receipts have exceeded the sales about 6,000 sides, and prices are very firm, with an upward tendency for prime quality of middle and heavy weights. Buenos Ayres heavy has been sold at 24c. which is ½c. above my highest quotation of this description. Of upper in rough the market is quite bare, and it is in good demand.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	57,800	6,550
Sales	51,900	7,750
Stock	38,800	6,200

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 33c.@35c.; do., good middle, 32c.@35c.; do., good heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for bending, 33c.@36c.; do., Spanish, good all weights 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c.; do., do., good middle, 25½c.@26c.; do., do., good heavy, 23c.@23½c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; do., do., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; do., do., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; do., do., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; do., do., do., poor, all weights, 14c.@16c.; do., Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@29c., on six months credit."

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Scarce and wanted at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Present no really new feature.

OILS—Are generally in rather moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving, sales having been reported of about 900 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 37½ for Mess, and $17 37½@$17 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 10c. for Hams, and 9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at very full rates; sales since our last reach about 400 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 13¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Beef being very abundant, is dull and languid; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 5½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "GOAT—The recent arrivals from Curacoa having been landed, manufacturers have purchased more liberally, but as the market is well supplied, prices are in favor of the buyers. I notice a sale of 14,000 Curacoa at 54c.@56c., (favorite marks,) 6 months. DEER—The market is without animation, although sales have been made to a considerable extent, but at a decline. Sales are 60 bales Angostura and 1,000 lbs. Mexican, private terms; 25 bales Honduras, 55c., and 600 lbs. Creek Indian (wormed) at 28c."

SUGARS—Continue in lively request at steady [illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] For Liverpool, [illegible] bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tierce; and Heavy Goods, 25s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: three ships from London to Chincha Islands, in ballast, thence with Guano to [illegible] for orders, to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, [illegible]; the bark London to Calcutta, [illegible] from Calcutta to New-York, [illegible] one from Boston [illegible] to Bristol Channel, [illegible]; a brig to Liverpool, 12,000 bushels [illegible] in ship's bags, and 400 bbls. Flour, about [illegible] bark, same voyage, Wheat about 7d. [illegible] Flour, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 3s., and [illegible]; a Dutch brig to Lisbon, Wheat, 14 [illegible] Pipe Staves, [illegible] Grain, 9d., in bulk; a Br. brig to [illegible] Coffee, [illegible] bbls to South Side Cuba and back, $2,400; a Br. bark to London, a bark to [illegible], Holly and back; a bark to Cape Town, C. G. H., on private terms.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE—[illegible] E. B. KIRSHEIMER, No. [illegible]

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—HOUSE FOR SALE—A handsome furnished [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The place owned by the subscriber, [illegible] of Poughkeepsie, [illegible] on the Hudson River. CHARLES A. MACY, [illegible]

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,000 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—1,000 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester Co., having a front of nearly 2 miles on the river, near the Village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York; being a part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of Oak, Chestnut and Hickory, and on it are valuable Granite Quarries, Iron Ore, valuable Clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels; and also on it are several splendid building sites commanding extensive views up and down the river. The above offers to water and railroad communication [illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 12 Wall-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE—An elegant Gothic cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, pantry, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new ferry, [illegible] WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, [illegible]

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Jamaica, consisting of 57 acres, on high ground, overlooking the village. [illegible] Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] J. COLEMAN HART, Architect, No. 167 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply at No. 27 [illegible]

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible] T. J. HALL, No. 4 East 14th-st., New-York, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] Apply to J. F. BRIDGE, No. 26 Park-row.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] E. ADAMS, No. 41 [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS—[illegible] BAXTER'S Land Office [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three story, brown-stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, [illegible]

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., [illegible] from this City, will be let [illegible] G. K. BIKER, [illegible]

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—To small American families [illegible] with bath, Croton water, &c., in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 148 West 19th-st., from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—The three upper lofts of building No. 86 Crosby-st., below Prince-st.; also, the building in the rear, well lighted on all sides—one of the best situations for a manufactory in the City. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 50 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a house, with modern improvements, to a small family without children, at No. 198 West 24th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] Walker-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible] rooms, in a new building in Centre [illegible] J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by Q. R. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—[illegible] TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, BLANKETS AND ROBE, FOR SALE CHEAP—All complete for $225; the horse is a fine bright bay, stylish, kind and gentle, and can trot in 3m.; and is afraid of nothing; the wagon is first quality, with shifting top, open sides, and quite new; harness and other traps in first-rate order. The establishment is only sold for want of use, and cost over $400. Can be seen at Club stables No. 16 Downing-st., near Bleecker. Apply to GEORGE CARPENTER, No. 10 Chambers-st.

GRAY HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE—The horse is 8 years old, sound and kind, can trot in three minutes, and very stylish; the wagon and harness are almost new. To any person wanting a complete turn-out for the road, this is a chance seldom met with. Will be sold together or separate cheap, as the owner has no use for them. Apply to JOHN CAFFREY, No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Broadway. Students can be qualified to keep books by special or general business. The teacher is a practical book-keeper and well acquainted with the best forms adopted in large commercial houses in this City.

THE MISSES ROME—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, [illegible] Circulars can be obtained [illegible]

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S [illegible] DAY SCHOOL—Will be re-opened on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible] Circulars can be obtained [illegible] Clinton-place, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The subscribers beg to inform the business community and other cities that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the [illegible] packing and dyeing business, [illegible] GREEN, DEVINE & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible]

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY next [illegible] This sale will positively be without reserve, and buyers can depend on every article being sold to the highest bidder. [illegible] FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., auctioneers.

[illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.— [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.— [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. Miller, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. S. Kirk [illegible]

[illegible]

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK.— [illegible] OCEAN WAVE [illegible]

[illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.— [illegible] C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.— [illegible]

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington [illegible]

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT.—REGULAR [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATION AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will remit and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KIRAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 8 Wall-st.

References—Bank of America, Mechanics' Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lyons,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Malaga,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Manheim,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Messina,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Milan,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Moscow,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Munich,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Naples,	Venice,
Brussels,	The Hague,	Nice,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Lausanne,	Odessa,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Paris,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Lisbon,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 10 WILLIAM STREET, New-York, offer for sale to persons seeking safe investments, the following Securities:

Cincinnati City 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. coupon bonds.
Detroit City 7 per cent. Water-work Loan.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Iowa.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Oquaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at this office; also, on the following bonds guaranteed to this Company, due Aug. 1, viz: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan, and on the Farm Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by this Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 2 Chambers-st. (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June [illegible] must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary. M. O. HALSTED. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of those Companies (amounting together to [illegible]) will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 34 William-st., cor. Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office. J. W. JUBLIER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1856.

INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on the mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 49 William-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on and after the above date. J. M. CATLIN, President.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, April 21, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier. ROBERT RAY, Vice-President. RICHARD KING, Ass't Cash'r.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution, in pursuance of the authority conferred on them in their Articles of Association, have unanimously determined to increase its Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES, of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions and limitations of said Articles contained and declared, with respect to the Shares now existing.

The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day as Shareholders in the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of ONE NEW SHARE OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR TO EACH SHARE then held by them respectively.

Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in a sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, TWENTY DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE applied for, in notes of, or checks upon, either of the banks in said City.

By a resolution of the Directors, it has been provided that the REMAINING EIGHTY DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be payable AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857, at such times and in such installments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payment of the same, and the subscribers are privileged to make their Scrip Shares full Stock at any time.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBERT B. MINTURN, ROBERT RAY, JNO. C. GREEN, A. A. LOW.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. K. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	F. T. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. W. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
[illegible]	MATTHEW BUCHELL,
	GEORGE GRINNELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.— [illegible] Fulton-st. [illegible] jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand. E. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant, during the hours of business of the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

G. A. WESTERN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. V. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of *business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will* be remitted without directions. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 43d-st., July 14, 1856. The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 170 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. W. H. AGLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Aug. 1. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York have removed to the second story of the building No. 5 William-st., corner of Exchange place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.

WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES, With or without the Æolian.

Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract,) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. *Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.*

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, NO. 333 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $135; Hallet & Allen for $125; 2 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 451 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal fires, and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Ancram Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE, Back Lathes, Standing Press, Milling Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 178 Water-st., New-York.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft [illegible]

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.— [illegible] Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards [illegible] at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M.: Arrive at Saratoga at 12:15 P. M., Lebanon Springs [illegible].

At 3 P. M.: Arrive at Saratoga at [illegible] P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at [illegible] P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY, $1 50.

EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE.

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening trains on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route, running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all points Westward [illegible] via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam vessels to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. [illegible] Point, on the East River, opposite 32d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of the City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 30 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 34th-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE.—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Express* and *Champion*, on Lake Ontario; *Ontonagon, Keystone State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at [illegible] Burlington [illegible], Plattsburg [illegible], Rouse's Point [illegible] P. M.; Montreal [illegible] P. M.; and Ogdensburg next morning. [illegible] ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 2, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: [illegible] A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati [illegible] and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-ISLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:30 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M. Express, 3:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. *For particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route, *Only 2 hours from 26th-st. by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage.* Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. *H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.*

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil; $12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $10 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 30 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and they now successfully compete with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 146 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by [illegible] Agents, No. 155 Washington-st.

COAL.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of [illegible] JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.— [illegible] Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Orrel and Liverpool Coal. WM. [illegible], No. 463 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM LIVERPOOL.		
Saturday,	April 19	1856	Wednesday,	May 14	1856
Saturday,	May 3	1856	Wednesday,	May 28	1856
Saturday,	May 17	1856	Wednesday,	June 11	1856
Saturday,	June 7	1856	Wednesday,	June 25	1856
Saturday,	June 21	1856	Wednesday,	July 9	1856
Saturday,	July 5	1856	Wednesday,	July 23	1856
Saturday,	July 19	1856	Wednesday,	Aug. 6	1856
Saturday,	Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday,	Aug. 20	1856
Saturday,	Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday,	Sept. 3	1856
Saturday,	Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday,	Sept. 17	1856
Saturday,	Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday,	Oct. 1	1856
Saturday,	Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday,	Oct. 15	1856
Saturday,	Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday,	Oct. 29	1856
Saturday,	Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday,	Nov. 12	1856
Saturday,	Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday,	Nov. 26	1856
Saturday,	Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday,	Dec. 10	1856
Saturday,	Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday,	Dec. 24	1856
Saturday,	Dec. 20	1856	Wednesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, July 16.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston... Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston... Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States mail steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For Passage or Freight apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage—

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.

For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 50 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW ... Saturday, 9th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 13th Sept., at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S

ETNA, Capt. Miller. [illegible]
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, H. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City on THURSDAY, the 7th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, *$100, including provisions and Steward's fee,* but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—*PRICES GREATLY REDUCED*—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,800 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer *SIERRA NEVADA*, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on, by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR FIRE ISLAND, DIRECT.—Passengers for the above favorite place of resort are informed that until further notice they can procure through tickets at $2 each, via Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and steamer HERO from Islip daily—leaving Brooklyn at [illegible] P. M., and arriving at Fire Island at about 7½ P. M., and leaving Fire Island at 5 A. M., and arriving at Brooklyn at about 9 A. M.

Passengers who prefer to sail over the Great South Bay, can take the 9 A. M. train from Brooklyn via Thompson and Islip, thence to Fire Island in a commodious and fast sailing sloop yacht, which will always be in waiting and sail immediately for the beach under the command of a careful and skillful boatman. ERASMUS CONKLIN, Captain of steamer *Hero.*

EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA, OR EASTERN SEA BASS BANKS—On TUESDAY, July 29, the steamer AJAX, Captain John A. Sammis, will leave as follows: Peck-slip, E. R., 6 o'clock A. M.; Fortes st., N. R., 6½ o'clock A. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R., 7 o'clock A. M. Fishing Tackle, Bait and Chowder furnished on board. This Excursion will come off without fail. A limited number of Tickets will be issued, to be had of the Captain at Pier No. 3 N. R.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—The Carlton-av. M. E. Sabbath School (Brooklyn,) will go on their annual excursion to Bushville, L. I., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) 29th inst. The cars will leave corner Atlantic and Vanderbilt avs. at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Bushville at 5½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children, half-price.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION. By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, flowers and figures, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE—Elegant well-made suites, from $25 upward, at the manufactory, No. 584 Broadway, below [illegible]. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

[illegible]

MEDICAL, &c.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation [illegible] while its effects are permanent, healing and removing. [illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE CURATIVE SCIENCE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st. [illegible] New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

[illegible]

Attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a delicate class [illegible] W. WATSON, M. D.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 2 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University [illegible]

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA.— [illegible] corner of William.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st. [illegible]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered [illegible] Address DR. H. JAMES [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFAILING ANTIDOTE, [illegible]

DR. RALPH, Author of the [illegible] Office, No. 607 Houston-st. [illegible] Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION against CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, AMELIA AND GODET, Henry M. Godet, Thomas B. Harrington, William [illegible] Arthur, Joseph D. Baldwin, William F. Edwards, Thomas Adams, Samuel McCartney, Richard St. [illegible], Willis, Thomas Jackson, John Van Antwerp, Charles Mosell, Ridley Watts, Charles Thwing, Elizabeth Thwing, Thomas Davenport, James S. Davenport, Dudley Persse, Horace Brooks, John H. Smith and John Brown.—Summons.—To the defendant, FLORIAN A. MASSOL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on me, at my office, No. 19 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated April 15, 1856.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, *in the city of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of May, 1856.*

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je30-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SIMEON LELAND and WARREN LELAND against JOHN P. DUNN, J. DE GREEN and JOHN DOE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest, from the 1st day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action, and expense of protest.—Dated, New-York, June 16, 1856.

HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 116 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1856.

HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je25-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS E. STANTON and JAMES THOMSON, Jr., against J. R. SMITH.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) —To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1856. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of May, 1856. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st.

jy16-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McCAY, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.

jy14-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. [illegible] st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1856. LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator. JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD K. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Wall-st., in the City of New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Recent News from Mexico.

SUPPOSED REVOLUTION BY THE CLERGY—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER—GOLD PLACERS DISCOVERED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 26.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. FORBES, has arrived at this port, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and the City of Mexico to the 19th—being two weeks later. The opponents of COMONFORT'S Government in Puebla had attempted a revolution, but the plans being discovered, it was frustrated, and a number of the offenders arrested. [illegible] the clergy were at the bottom of the scheme, [illegible] of the existing Government, in consequence of the action [illegible] confiscation and sale of their estates, had become [illegible]. With the exception of this attempted outbreak, the country was comparatively quiet.

It is reported, however, that difficulties have arisen in the Cabinet, and that some changes therein will soon be effected.

A difficulty with the Minister from France is also announced, but of its precise nature our dispatch is somewhat obscure.

Further subscriptions had been obtained towards the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the chances of its final success were becoming daily more encouraging.

The dispatch received by the *Texas* announces [illegible] that the matters in dispute between Mexico and Spain have been arranged, and that no further trouble is apprehended.

Immense placers of gold are represented to have been discovered in the Province of Guerrero, which promise to rival any that have yet been developed.

Interesting from Kansas.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. LANE'S PARTY AND THE MISSOURIANS.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, July 25.

Gen. [illegible] and other citizens of Preston [illegible] on July 5, calling on all Missourians [illegible] over to Kansas before August, to vote at the [illegible] election under Toombs' bill.

[illegible] LANE'S party of 300 persons, including women and children, crossed the Missouri at Nebraska City, on Monday. Gen. SMITH says he [illegible] Kansas he will arrest him if it costs [illegible] will remain in Iowa unless the Missourians attempt to intercept his party. Six hundred [illegible] are said to be organized at St. Joseph to intercept LANE'S party. There will be a battle if they attempt it. Ninety Chicagoans and thirty [illegible] expected to join LANE at Nebraska City.

Gen. HARNEY left Council Bluffs on Monday for Kansas. There are 300 Mormons at Council Bluffs, [illegible] miles west of Iowa City. Several hundred others are near it.

The Acquittal of Herbert—Indignation Growing out of the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

Much indignation and excitement exists amongst the Irish population here at the acquittal of Mr. HERBERT, who left Washington early this morning. His bail [illegible] the Government eighteen hundred dollars.

[illegible] been arrested and held to bail not to fight a duel with Mr. [illegible].

Several other personal difficulties growing out of the Herbert affair remain unsettled.

Missouri Politics.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

A private dispatch says that Col. BENTON has abandoned his engagements in Northern and Northwestern Missouri, and hastened to St. Louis to [illegible] for Mr. BLAIR for Congress.

New-Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Saturday, July 26.

The Governor has assented to the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law. The House has been prorogued.

From Baltimore.

FAILURE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 27.

The Southern mail, to-day, brings nothing from any point south of Savannah.

On Friday last, a train of six cars, on the Weldon and Wilmington (N. C.) were thrown from the track and turned bottom-up. A number of persons were more or less injured, but none fatally.

Railroad Accident—Death of John H. Doane.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 26.

JOHN H. DOANE, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was dreadfully injured, near Hyde Park, five miles south of Chicago, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He slipped in endeavoring to get upon a moving train, and four cars passed over him. Both legs had compound fractures below the knees, and he was bruised about the head. He died last night from the effects of his injuries.

Newspaper Change.

UTICA, Saturday, July 26.

The Utica *Daily Gazette* (Democratic) and the printing establishment connected therewith, was, yesterday, sold to the friends of Mr. FILLMORE. It is understood that the price paid was about $12,000. CHARLES J. RANSOM, Esq., is to be the Editor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Man Killed by His Own Coffin.

On Saturday night last, a man who resided in Twenty-ninth-street was killed in a most singular manner. The following are the peculiar circumstances, as far as our reporter has been able to learn them, for, in consequence of the opinion entertained concerning his relatives by the deceased, who was a man of considerable wealth and respectability, they have made great effort to keep the particulars from the public ear. It appears that nearly a year ago the deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that, when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for $75, had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bed-room, where it remained until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open and the deceased lying upon the floor, dead, with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was discovered about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, to all appearance, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet, a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice-water he had on a small table by his bedside. It is thought that he must have caught [illegible] in the dark, and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming conscious that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the coffin [illegible] his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death. The inquest will be held with all possible secrecy. The unfortunate impression of the deceased concerning his relatives is a sufficient reason for withholding the names of the parties.

The John-street Methodist Church.

The trouble at the John-street Methodist Church on Friday night, was not renewed on Saturday, as some anticipated. A strong force of Second Ward policemen were on hand, to prevent any further disorder. The body guard within the Church, maintained possession. Yesterday the exercises were continued as usual, in a quiet and orderly manner. The Church was crowded during the day. Rev. Mr. HOLLAND officiated at the morning devotions, Mr. THOMAS in the afternoon.

Drowned.

A man named PATRICK BRADY was drowned yesterday afternoon at the foot of Forty-second street, while bathing.

The car in which we rode up the Eighth-avenue on Friday was preceded for some distance by an omnibus, whose driver persisted in keeping on the track, (an habitual thing for stage drivers,) and compelled the car to proceed at the same slow gait as that of his own slow coach. When one of his passengers pulled the strap, he stopped on the track, and forced us to halt too, until the man alighted.

Messrs. SAMUEL HOLMES and WM. COLGATE are building, jointly, a large double store in Chambers-street, near West Broadway. The lot of Mr. HOLMES is one hundred feet deep, and the lot of Mr. COLGATE seventy-five feet deep. The store will cover the whole ground, and be fifty feet front. It will be five stories high, with a basement and sub-cellar. It will be faced with white marble. The total cost will be about $65,000. The premises will be ready for occupation early in January next, and it is stated that they have already been leased for $11,000 per annum.

Fires.

IN THE BOWERY.

About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, rear of No. 189 Bowery, occupied on the first and second floors by PAUL DOMMY, cabinet-ware manufacturer, and on the third floor by CHAS. HAMMER, also a cabinet-warmaker. The fire originated, it is thought, on the third floor. Mr. HAMMER'S loss was about $300—no insurance. Mr. DOMMY'S loss was about $150—no insurance. The building, owned by PETER GARRICK, was damaged to the extent of about $200.

IN SECOND AVENUE.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, a fire broke out in No. 198 Second-avenue, a new dwelling-house nearly finished, caused by the bursting of a gas pipe while being "proved." The flames spread rapidly to the two unoccupied buildings on either side, and both were destroyed. The buildings were principally owned by Mr. BEARD, who was superintending their erection. Loss about $7,000.

IN PEARL-STREET.

At 5¼ o'clock P. M., same day, a fire broke out in the stationery store of MORGAN & Co., No. 321 Pearl-street. The damage, which was trifling, was caused mostly by water.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PREJUDICE VANQUISHED.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Kalliston, or Orient Water, is the name of a new and very pleasant wash, prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston, for removing tan, freckles, &c., and for improving and beautifying the complexion and allaying irritation. We advise our readers to use it.—*Aurora.*

For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., A. B. & D. SANDS; also by druggists and perfumers generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY appears determined to buffet the storm. Hot weather does not intimidate him in the least. "Drive ahead, keep moving," is his motto. To-night he announces Messrs. B. and T. CONT and their dogs; also, revival of the "Buccaneers of the Gulf," "Red Gnome," and "Boatman and his Dogs." Go; don't be afraid of the heat; the wind-sails make the house comfortable.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 38c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in the unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE, Sole proprietor, No. 20 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of Hon. Judge Rockwell.

Hon. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, Judge of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, died at his residence, in the town of New-Utrecht, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. He had been ill but a short time. The direct cause was bleeding of the lungs. Mr. ROCKWELL held several offices of honor and trust in the County of Kings, among them those of District-Attorney and County Judge. The deceased was about 50 years of age.

Reward of Merit.

It will be recollected that a lad named GEORGE SMITH leaped from an excursion boat, upon which he had smuggled himself, about the 20th of June last, and rescued a child which had fallen overboard from drowning. The act was brought to the notice of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, by Mr. CHARLES DENNIS of this City, and they, considering it a case deserving of merit, have awarded him a silver medal and $25 in gold. The face of the medal contains the following inscription:

"*Pretium Virtutis*—Presented July, 1856, to GEORGE SMITH for his courage and humanity; who, when only 10 years old, at the imminent peril of his own life, sprang into the river and sustained a drowning child till rescued."

On the reverse is the representation of a ship ashore, with the mortar for throwing a line, and people rendering assistance.

The presentation was made in the Centenary M. E. Church, yesterday morning, the recipient being attached to the Sunday School of that church. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. The money is to be deposited in the Savings Bank until the lad becomes of age.

Republican Movements.

A meeting of the Young Men of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will be held this (Monday) evening at the Odeon, to form a Young Men's Fremont Club.

A meeting will also be held at No. 450 Grand-st., for the purpose of forming the Fifteenth Ward Fremont Club.

Selling Newspapers on Sunday.

Several boys were arrested yesterday for hawking newspapers about the streets. After a short detention they were reprimanded and discharged.

Sun-Stroke.

Capt. BONNELL, of the brig *Dawson*, was prostrated by the heat on Friday, while on the way from the vessel to his house, No. 83 Prince-street. He revived under proper treatment. The vessel being ready to sail stood out to sea without him.

Burglars Arrested.

Assistant-Captain McCLEAVE, of the Third District Police, arrested JOHN FRANKS and PETER PHILLIPS, *alias* JOHN WALTON, on Friday, on suspicion of breaking into [illegible] store at Fort Hamilton and stealing therefrom $400 worth of goods. They were committed to answer.

Brooklyn City Mortality.

The weekly report of deaths show a total of 116, of which 63 were males and 53 females; adults 38 and minors 78. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 28; consumption, 10; convulsions, 8; congestion of brain, debility, hydrocephalus, [illegible]; congestive fever, 5; diarrhoea, dysentery, [illegible]; inflammation of bowels, palsy, sprue, [illegible].

Serious Accident.

[illegible] MURDOCK was thrown from his horse [illegible] Penitentiary, on Friday, and so severely injured [illegible] his life was for a time despaired of. He [illegible] attended to at the County Hospital.

Fire.

About 1½ o'clock Sunday morning, a fire broke out among some shavings attached to Bauger's [illegible] Manufactory, in Front-street, opposite Slide Alley. The fire did not communicate to the [illegible] building. Damage, several hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Accident by the Breaking of a Scaffold.

[illegible] of the workmen who were injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Congregational Church in [illegible]-street, on Friday, have since died. Five [illegible] in the Hospital, and in a fair way of recovery. The remaining three are at their homes. An inquest [illegible] JAMES WEST, the only man died, and [illegible] in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Yacht Racing.

Our fellow-citizens of Harlem and Yorkville have been enjoying themselves of late by yacht and boat races.

The Model Yacht Club of Harlem, (a very fine club by the way,) were to have had their annual regatta, starting from Harlem Bridge, on Tuesday last; their boats started, but owing to unfavorable winds, none of the yachts made the distance within the specified time—so the affair was postponed.

On Thursday a very interesting yacht race was had from Dunlap's Hotel, foot of Eighty-sixth-street. Six boats were entered. The prizes were $50, $30, $20 and $10.

The following was the net time made:

	Feet.	Inch.	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
R. Fish	23	2	2	39	36
Electric Spark	27	6	2	48	35
Rebecca	27	9	2	46	09
Waltern	22	3½	2	48	01
Sophia	26	4	2	51	07
May Ebbing (not taken by the Judges)	26	0	2	20	07

The prizes were awarded accordingly.

We understand that a match has been made between the *R. Fish* and *Electric Spark*.

MARRIED.

At Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. James A. M. LA TOURETTE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Mr. FRANCIS P. BRODIE and Miss E. JANE MANN, both of Frederick City, Md.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, ANNE LOUISA, wife of Charles E. Shaw, and only daughter of Capt. John Deming, of Benicia, Cal., aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in 73d-st., near 3d-av.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, after a short and severe illness, MARY, wife of Wm. Beard, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 East 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, after a short illness, WM. W. HYDE, of Stonington, Conn., aged 19 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place in Stonington on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 26, CHARLES BREAR, infant son of Horace and Julia A. Price.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 60 King st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, WM. T. LAWRENCE, third son of Jonathan Lawrence, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Zion Church, corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 27, Mr. JAMES BERRY, of the firm of J. B. Cook & Co., aged 36 years and 9 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 368 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, FREDERICK PAUL, Jr., son of F. P. Bunker, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 377 9th av., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 26, AGNES CONLEY, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 147 Franklin-st.

In this City, on Sunday, July 27, at her residence, 71st-st., Mrs. ANNA MILLWARD, the beloved wife of Jas. Millward.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, after a protracted illness, JANE, wife of Hugh Glassford, Sr., in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 West [illegible]-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Machpelah Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, July 26, THOMAS J. TORREY, aged 27 years and 9 months.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 110 [illegible], this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Harlem, on Sunday, July 27, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEWEY, widow of Jos. Dewey, of Fairfield, Conn., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are (without further notice) invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 127th st., second door east of 4th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 27, at 2¼ o'clock, REBECCA CALVERT, youngest daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bryan, aged 9 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 214 Fulton st., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, July 26, at his late residence, WM. ROCKWELL, Judge of Superior Court, Brooklyn.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At the Powelton House, near Newburg, on Saturday morning, July 26, MARY DICKSON AYMAR, wife of Joseph Gaillard, Jr., and eldest daughter of John Q. and Elizabeth Aymar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, without further notice.

In Newcastle, Me., Monday, July 21, ALFRED BARSTOW, infant son of G. B. and Sarah Flint, of Jersey City, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 26.

$5,000	Indiana St. 5s..s3	83	200	Erie R. R. b30	61
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	93	200	do. b3	61
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	100	do. b10	61
1,000	do.	83½	100	do. s3	60⅞
5,000	do. s30	85	500	do.	60⅞
1,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75..	70¾	1200	do. b60	61
5,000	do. b30	70	200	do. s30	60⅞
1,000	do. s3	70½	300	do.	60⅞
5,000	Ohio St. 6s '70..s3	107	300	do. b30	60⅞
1,000	E. R.R.1st Mt. Bs	104¾	200	do. b3	60⅞
5,000	Il Cen.RR Bd's	91½	500	do. b60	61
1,000	N. Y. Cen.R.R. 6s	89	600	do.	60⅞
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 7s	102½	1150	do. s3	60⅞
157	Bank Com. Rights	101½	200	do.	60⅞
10	Bank of Commer.	108	100	Mich. Cen. R.R...s3	92
18	do.	102½	50	do. b30	92
10	Park Bank	101	1000	Reading R. s30	91
100	Cumb. Coal Comp	21¾	280	do. b60	91¼
150	Nic. Transit Co.	7¾	150	do. c	91¼
100	do.	7¾	250	do.	91
50	Penn. Coal Co.	102	200	do. s3	91
30	do.	103½	200	do. c	91
35	New-York Cen.R.R.	93¼	25	Stonington Railroad	47½
35	do.	93¾	50	Ill. Central R. s3	106
100	do. b60	93¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	60
400	do. b60	92¾	100	do. c	59¾
100	do.	93¾	100	do. b30	60
100	do. b60	93¾	200	Clev. & Tol. Rail.	70¾
10	Wis. Lake Shore R.	89½	100	do. b3	70¾
100	do.	89	300	do. b60	70¾
50	Panama Railroad	99¾	300	do.	76
100	Ch. & Rock I. R...s3	92¾	200	do. b10	76
200	do. c	93¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. opg.	94¾

MONDAY, July 28—A. M.

The steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and treasure shipment of July 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Her manifest shows a total in Gold of $1,649,806. The steamer on the Pacific side brought to Panama, in addition, $676,085 for Europe direct, and $10,000 for Panama. The civil commotion at San Francisco continues, but appears not to have affected materially the Money market, which is quoted favorably by the *Shipping List*, nor the income or shipment of Gold Dust. There was deposited for coinage at the Branch Mint in the month of June, 198,678 ounces, of the value of three and a half million dollars. The Mint coined during the month, $3,036,900, of which $2,280,000 was in double eagles, and stamped $864,011 in unparted bars. Bars were in demand at par for the 890 fine and ½ ₩ cent. premium for the 880 fine. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco for the six months ending 30th June reach $23,999,205, against $18,990,290 for the corresponding half year of 1855, as follows:

To New-York	$19,736,723	To Panama	119,073
To London	3,885,427		
Total by steamers			$23,781,225
To China	$176,725	To Cont'l America	9,000
To East Indies	[illegible]	To Australia	6,000
To S. America	23,000	To Porto Pacific	8,800
To Sandwich Is'ds	[illegible]		
Total 6 months, June 30			$23,999,205

The news of the non-payment of the State Interest, due in New-York on the 1st July, had not arrived out, of course, and no allusion is made to the probability of such an event. The new State Bonds were held at 73 ₩ cent. The city 10 ₩ cents quoted, 98@100; new city 6s, 57@60. Exchange on the Atlantic 2½@3 ₩ cent. premium; London, 47½d. to the dollar; Paris, 4.95. Gold Dust had continued to come in quite freely during the fortnight, and no material reduction in the supply was looked for for six weeks or two months, or until the supply of water in the smaller gulches begins to fall off. The general state of trade at San Francisco is quoted dull; the country demands on the market were light, and the jobbers were indifferent to fresh purchases, and the auctioneers were compelled to withdraw most of their offerings. Only one clipper from the East, the *Wizard*, had arrived in four weeks, but a fleet was daily looked for, and this event, according to the [illegible], was likely to relieve the inactivity of [illegible]. The *Bulletin* says:

"[illegible] the long delay which has recently marked the arrival of the clipper fleet, (not one vessel having entered port from Atlantic domestic ports for nearly five weeks,) has undoubtedly contributed in some degree to keep business inactive, it being a well-established point that the arrival of fresh goods always stimulates the San Francisco market. The main cause, however, is far more remote than this, and appears to be the result of the loose and unsatisfactory manner in which business has been conducted in California. So extended and ramified has the credit system become here, (if that can be called a 'system' which is in reality a violation of all system,) that when the miner, the ultimate recipient of the goods, is either unable or unwilling to pay, the whole machinery of commerce becomes clogged, and, as at present, nearly stops. Thus, it is admitted that the stocks in the interior—outside of the large distributing depôts—were never lighter than at present. In fact, in the mountains there are no supplies at all, yet the traders show no disposition or ability to increase them, in many instances, we are constrained to believe, from their inability to meet their former engagements, in consequence of not being able to collect from the miners what is actually due them. These latter, although doing remarkably well as a class, are yet in many instances largely indebted to the traders upon—and in but too many the only return the latter gets for his goods are mining claims of doubtful value, which are of no possible utility in meeting moneyed engagements in Marysville, Sacramento or Stockton. This is an evil which has been growing on the country for a long time past, and one which can only be cured by a radical change in credits, or a return to an absolute cash system. The business of the State was prostrated by it once before, and we are now for the second time suffering severely from its bad effects.

Other causes have contributed to keep the market stagnant for some time past, among which should be included the absence of demand from the agricultural districts, and the very serious troubles in this city; but we think the main cause is the one stated above, and so we do not enlarge on the others. The heavy shipments made by the last three steamers, it is admitted, were not justified by the business done during the intervening periods of time, and they consequently must be attributed to the severe and determined efforts made to collect the back debts of the country. In this view the present quietude should not be a matter of regret, inasmuch as the trade done hereafter must be a healthier one for this very inactivity."

The gain to California in the arrival and departure of passengers the last six months is 7,163 persons, and the present population of the State is variously estimated at 350,000 to 400,000.

The Foreign trade returns at this port for the week past show a very large importation of Foreign Merchandise, the General list and the Dry Goods' return published in our last paper being equally heavy. The two together amount to $6,338,327, against $2,650,697 the corresponding week last July, and against $4,514,797 the same week in 1854. The General Merchandise list embraces $941,552 in Sugars; in Coffee $302,855, and in Metals $505,871. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounts to $896,008, against $665,715 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $687,000 by the French packet *Fulton* on Saturday, amounts to $1,978,771, against $1,583,747 the same week last July. The Government Sub-Treasury Office in this City held in Coin and Bullion to the credit of its various accounts, on Saturday afternoon, $12,285,796, against $11,608,507 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $677,289, and the shipments above, are expected to count heavily against the Bank reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon, though it is not probable that the average will fall much, if at all, below $14,000,000, against $15,826,131, as it stood on the last statement. While the reserve is held above twelve and a half or thirteen millions, and the country bank balances continue on the increase, the drain for export and the Sub-Treasury appear to have but slight influence on the Money Market; at least on the freedom of supply; though the magnitude of the Import business this month, and the unusual amount of Sugars held at high prices, have increased the offerings of paper at some of the leading Banks. There is, besides, less concern felt in regard to the Bank reserve this week on account of the announcement of the California packet with $1,640,000 in Gold on freight, which, with the Government drafts that have recently been coming forward with every mail from San Francisco, will be equal to a relief of two million dollars. The receipts of Specie the past week were $50,000 from Chicago; $50,000 from St. Louis; $200,000 from New-Orleans, and the usual sums by express from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The remittances in Gold from St. Louis to the Money Brokers have just set in, the first being received on Saturday by E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & Co.

According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st January, 1856, to the 1st July last, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to

at New-York amounted to	$107,583,000
Add four weeks in July	21,702,147
Total in 1856 to date	$129,285,147
Against same time in 1855	81,265,398
Increase in 1856	$48,019,749

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from New-York, from the 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., were

July, inst., were	$40,070,000
Add four weeks in July	6,267,311
Total in 1856 to date	$46,337,311
Against same time in 1855	36,810,599
Increase in 1856 to date	$9,526,712

The Exports of Specie from New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., amounted to

to	$11,730,000
Add four weeks in July	5,197,228
Total in 1856 to date	$16,927,228
Against same time in 1855	19,985,858
Decrease to date in 1856	$3,058,625

The Foreign Exchange market during the week was a fraction easier on sixty-day London bills, but much the same for France. We quote the former 109⅝@110; the last, f.5.17½@f.5 15 centimes to the dollar. In continuing their Specie shipments, the Continental bankers take into account a premium of six-tenths of 1 ₩ cent. understood to be allowed at the Bank of France on all bullion brought in from abroad.

The Discount on mercantile paper at Bank is now pretty uniform at 7 ₩ cent., 80 to 90 days. A few very choice short bills are taken at 6 ₩ cent. Outside of Bank, the Bill Brokers are taking first-class names, not over 4 months, 7½@8 ₩ cent. Demand loans, on Stock collateral, are mostly done at 6 ₩ cent. Several of the leading Banks having large means favor the interior for temporary employment in this way.

The amount of daily business at the Stock Exchange fell off materially last week, owing in part, no doubt, to the heat of the weather, while prices declined ½@1 ₩ cent., and on the leading Road Stock as much as 2 ₩ cent.; more from the determined purpose and superior nerve of the Bears to sell the market down to their own prices, under the advantage of a dull season, than to any outside influence from Bank or Specie movements. The leading operators for a fall have seldom displayed more game than since the Peace in Europe, and by strictly turning every domestic event and prognostic to account, they have done much to neutralize the effect of that event, and the decline in the value of Money in England which followed, on financial confidence in this country and the supply of Foreign capital in Wall-street. For the time being they equally control, by the moral force which bold and consistent action generally insures, the list of speculative shares which have but one market and the bonds of the States and leading Railways which still have demand. And although the general course of prices has been against them, the actual advance in most of the dividend-paying securities has thus far been but insignificant.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF PRICES FOR THREE WEEKS.

	Saturday, July 12.	Saturday, July 19.	Saturday, July 26.
New-York Central	94¼	93¾	93¾
Erie	63	60⅞	60⅞
Reading	92½	91¾	91
Toledo	79½	77	76
Galena	114	113½	112
Michigan Central	96	93	92
Southern Michigan	93½	97½	ex div. 96
Panama	100½	100	99¾
Illinois Centrals	94	93½	91½
Virginia	94	93½	92⅞
Missouris	86	85⅞	85⅞
Transit Company	9¼	10¼	7¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	61½	60½	60⅞
Hudson River	35	35½	33¾
Rock Island	94¾	93	92¾
Milwaukee	82	80½	80
Pennsylvania Coal	103	103½	103½

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,530	$377,422	792	$44,600
Flour, bbls	4,465	40,267	38,087	270,274
Corn Meal, bbls	526	2,539	200	684
Wheat, bushels			290,954	412,482
Corn, bushels	100,044	97,741	10,172	7,962
Pork, bbls and tcs	305	5,223	744	11,503
Beef, bbls. and tcs	398	5,781	158	2,013
Total Produce		$536,960		$750,948
Miscellaneous		408,755		145,060
Total for the week		$945,715		$896,008

The low figure to which the shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company have fallen within the past week, points the rather desperate prospect of a settlement of affairs between Mr. VANDERBILT and the rival line, or between Mr. V. and the Walker Government. Something was looked for from the presence of Mr. GARRISON, who is engaged with MORGAN in running the *Orizaba* and *Sierra Nevada*, under the new Randolph grant, but we understand that no conference on the subject have yet taken place between the parties, and the publication of certain instructions from VANDERBILT'S Company against WALKER, while he was at war with Costa Rica, as well as the appearance of the report of the Nicaraguan Commission on the previous bad faith of the concern, and the money claims of the Nicaragua Government growing out of it, have rendered an adjustment extremely difficult, and a restoration of the charter almost, if not entirely, impracticable.

The Illinois Central Company have met with a severe misfortune in the sudden and melancholy death of their General Superintendent, Mr. JOHN H. DOANE. The Directors but recently had the utmost difficulty in securing the services and experience of this invaluable officer, owing to his previous connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and were just beginning to realize the advantages of his thorough system in the arrangement and administration of their trains, when he was killed by accident, on the road, on Friday last.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 26.

The following have been the imports of foreign goods here during the past week:

Dry Goods	$366,800	Watches	$2,368
Sugar	53,460	Molasses	74,495
Indigo	39,226	Other articles	150,127
Total			$676,224

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 26—1 P. M.

WHEAT—Sales, 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 70 for prime and $1 65 for ordinary. CORN—Sales 16,000 bushels Western at 58c. OATS—42½c. for State.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm, but quiet. Sales 500 bbls., at $5 15 for common Michigan. WHEAT quiet. Sales 2,000 bushels new White Ohio, on private terms. CORN steady. Sales 3,000 bushels, at 48c. for unsound afloat, and 49c. for sound delivered. OATS quiet; 35c. refused. RYE lower. Sales 4,000 bushels, at 64c. afloat. WHISKY dull. *Canal Freights*—13c. for Corn, and 17c. for Wheat, to New-York. Receipts yesterday—6,156 bushels Wheat; 20,586 bushels Corn; 35,569 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—18,019 bushels Wheat, 41,526 bushels Corn.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 26.

Our COTTON market is firm, with sales during the week of 2,000 bales at full prices. WOOL—Market firm at former prices. Sales of the week, 56,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS firm and tending upward. Sales of the week, 25,600 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives 83¾; Reading Railroad 45¾; Long Island 13¾; Morris Canal 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 49.

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES.—By HEWSON & HOLMES.—For the week ending July 22, 1856,—$1,000 Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co., Dividend Bonds, 7 ₩ cent, 5 and 10 years, 85@88; $700 Little Miami R. R. Co., Div. Scrip, 80; $2,000 Covington and Lex. R. R. Co., 7 ₩ cent, 2d mort. bonds 65; $1,000 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., 7 ₩ cent., 1st mort. bond, 65 and int.; $5,000 Little Miami R. R. Co., 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 80 and int.; $2,000 Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R. Co., 7 ₩ cent., 1st mort. bonds, 80 and int.; $1,500 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Company, 7 ₩ cent. Domestic bonds, 40; $2,000 Hillsboro and Cincinnati R. R. Co., 7 ₩ cent. 1st mort. bonds, 45 and int.; $1,000 Junction (Ind.) R. R. Co., 10 ₩ cent. Real Estate Bonds, 70 and int.; 144 shares Marietta and Cin. 15 and int.; 5 Little Miami, 86; 25 do do. 85; 20 do. do., 39¼; 21 Columbus and Xenia, 89; 200 Cin. and Chicago, 3 and int.; 30 Cin., Wil. and Zanesville, 15 and int.; 11 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, 3 and int.; 50 Indianapolis and Cin., ex div., 60; 41 Cov. & Lex., 15 and int.; 12 Cincinnati Ins. Co., 24.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Havre—Mrs. Gen. Scott, Col. Henry Bohlen, Capt. Richard Adams, Mrs. C. Smith, F. C. Lowell, W. H. Bailey, M. S. Meyer, Rev. T. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Edwards, Louis R. Francine, Jerome Smith, A. Boisblanc, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardner, Miss Julia Gardner and maid, J. L. Gardner, Jr., Miss Lowell, Miss Eliza Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Huntington, Miss Huntington, E. B. Huntington, A. Huntington, Mrs. Butler and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pignolet, Chas. P. Williams, C. P. Williams, Jr., Miss E. Williams, Mr. Vary, Miss G. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chevis, Rev. F. Laporte, Gabriel Ravel, J. P. Bianchimino, A. Ronque, Geo. Schelch, Washington Young, Rev. F. Losonsis, Rev. M. Mash, Rev. M. Heenan, P. J. Van Hall, H. Schoppmann, E. P. Dominick, Moses & Jenkins, Mrs. D. B. Lee, Miss Lee, Miss E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Creighton, Misses Emily and Julia Creighton, Mrs. L. Sallurst and child, N. J. Acca, N. Y. Acca, Miss M. Chevis, Edward Chevis, Miss Isabella Squire, Francoas Lenoix, Miss Mirrette, C. W. Easty, A. H. Simmons, Mr. Courtal, R. Cazatte, Mr. Copenhover, Manide Topinard, Mrs. Sidney McKnight, Mrs. J. P. Taylor, Carmino Topinard, Edward Cato, Juan Salagoris, G. Biwar, James Dawes, Mrs. Desmaria Calmo, Mrs. Greet, Mr. Jager, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dorvan and child, L. Castera, M. Gales, Mr. Salabahona, L. Dernance, Miss Ashburner. Total, 101.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Dr. Aly Wills, J. W. Hoyle, R. G. Chisholm, Dr. C. W. West, J. John Franks, Jr., J. H. Hapgoldt, P. A. Aveilhe, A. M. Hamilton, H. Speissegger, Mrs. Gullinette and 2 children, P. L. Robinson, R. P. Kavanaugh, H. M. Moreland, G. Jackson, G. Jackson, Jr., H. M. Pros, M. Gammon, Mrs. C. H. Baker, John Rayher, B. F. Peters, J. F. Warman, J. W. Palmer, R. Thomas, Jr., Jas. Morehead, Miss Ellen H. Wood, Capt. Harbers, Jas. W. Wood, Thos. P. Smith, Geo. Baker, Miss Baker, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk and Richmond—C. O'Brien, W. H. Brooks, W. H. Brooks, Jr., R. Crossley and 2 children, Harry Brock, B. O'Neal, Dr. Champlain, N. D. Sampson, James McCully, J. A. Marbury, Augusta Gohler, Wm. Tupman, J. Y. Patrick, Mr. Stevenson, Z. Hamilton, W. Austin, H. W. Robinson, Miss Alice Raymond, Miss Agnes Brown, Miss J. Levy, W. H. Rich and lady, Miss Abrams, 4 children, and 2 servants, Wm. A. Waldron and lady, Mrs. Caroline A. Tier, Thos. Gladding, Joseph Daniels, Chas. Bea'man, D. D. Fisher, Samuel G. Brown, Wm. H. Martin, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. Trueworth, Col. Walter Harrison, and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Ingersoll and child, W. Battersby, Geo. L. Cope, Mr. Trowbridge and servant, J. B. Ross, Miss Griffin, James Gillespie, W. Starr, M. H. Alexander, C. H. Thompson, Henry Lipman, Mr. Rosenberg, and 8 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—J. Edwards, T. Bradshaw, S. P. Dewey, Esq., Wm. Just, Esq., W. P. Henry and lady, R. H. Dunning and lady, V. Le Roy and lady, H. Desprecher, Benj. Stark, lady and child, P. Decker, Miss Sarah Patten, Hon. G. L. Curry, Mrs. Dix and daughter, A. Hamburger and child, Bishop Scott and lady, L. Beardsley, S. Beardsley, S. A. Foulke, Mrs. Woodbury and servant, J. B. Wagner, J. G. Wagner, H. Hugg, Mrs. Hyde and 2 children, Miss Clarke, C. Bean, H. W. Baker, Hampton North and lady, Mrs. Hart and 3 children, Mrs. Sawyer, and 2 children, A. Coyle, John Wentworth, J. Friend, E. A. Jussel, F. W. Hunnerville, F. P. McClanahan, N. Buchm an, Miss Slocum, J. Pollam, O. J. Davis, T. Travill and son, C. H. Pendergrast, A. H. Jackson, Mrs. Rogers and daughter, R. Patrick, Esq., L. Van Dusen, A. Weasley, L. Rizzy, Mrs. George and daughter, Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Myer, H. Wertheimer, H. Daublin, J. Heynman, Mr. Schwartz, H. P. Judd, J. B. Blanchard, J. H. Parker, J. H. Wright, Hon. George C. Bates, Mrs. Merrill, C. Eldridge, A. J. Hoope, J. S. Carr, Mr. Hennessy, Mrs. Dinet, 2 children and servant, G. F. Decolles, Mrs. Lawrence, D. L. Lamie, C. W. Schuman, lady and 5 children, E. Samuel, Rev. J. W. Jenkins, Geo. Williams, Mrs. Field and son, Mrs. Phelps, J. R. Meloney, Capt. G. A. Bostwiller, Mrs. Ruddick, Hon. S. P. Johnson, J. Cook, J. E. Negrin, Esq., (B. G.) F. Dixey, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, A. G. Ross, A. Bosque, G. Hypolite, N. Dinsmoor, F. Flemming, J. Ward Ellis, J. Peabody, R. Proctor, Jas. Lancaster, C. Keating, J. Culver and lady, W. H. Brown, R. M. Nelson, lady and 2 children, W. P. Fenner, Mrs. Selfish and child, D. A. Poorman, W. F. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Alabama, [illegible], Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk.

Below.

Bark Ariel, from Port-au-Prince. Brig Locust, from Porto Rico.—(Both by pilot boat James M. Waterbury, No. 10.)

Memoranda.

The steamtug Hercules, Capt. O. F. Morrell, arrived last evening from outside, reports: The Highlands bearing W. by S., distant 30 miles, spoke bark Cornwall, of Boston, for Philadelphia, who reported having been seven days W. of Nantucket South Shoals, with calms. Capt. M. also reports one bark and one brig E. of the Highlands—the only inward bound vessels in sight.

The medium clipper ship Cherubim, of Baltimore, Capt. Smith, 1,[illegible] tons register, is now on the Sectional Dock, getting recaulked and coppered.

Notice to Mariners.

ST. CROIX LIGHT-HOUSE, MAINE.

A light-house will be built during the present season on Big Island, in the St. Croix River, otherwise called Neutral Island and St. Croix Island. The structure will be built of wood, and the tower will be on top of the keeper's house. The color will be white. The light shown will be fixed, of the natural color, and the illuminating apparatus will be a Fresnel lens of the fifth order. The centre of the light will be about forty feet above the level of high water, and the light will be seen in good weather about 11 nautical miles. Notice giving the latitude and longitude will be published before the light is placed in operation. The light-house will be lighted for the first time on the night of Monday, the 2d day of February, 1857, and will be kept burning during every night thereafter.

By order of the Light-House Board.

W. B. FRANKLIN, L. H. Inspector 1st District.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21, 1856.

GAY HEAD LIGHT-HOUSE—MARTHA'S VINEYARD SOUND.

A new light-house has been erected on Gay Head, entrance of Martha's Vineyard Sound. The tower is built of brick, and is thirty-five feet high. The lantern is of brick also and the centre of the tower is twelve feet in front of the centre of the house. The color is the natural color of the brick. The focal plane of the light is 160 feet above the level of the sea, and the distance at which it will be visible from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the level of the sea is about twenty nautical miles. The illuminating apparatus is a revolving Fresnel lens of the first order, showing a bright flash every ten seconds. This light will be exhibited for the first time at sundown, Dec. 1, 1856, from which date the revolving light shown at Gay Head at present will be discontinued.

By order of the Light-House Board:

W. B. FRANKLIN, First Lieut. Corps of Top. Engs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1856.

Spoken, &c.

July 23, off Cape Henry, schr. Ellen Wright, from Rockland for Norfolk, 16 days out.

July 24, lat. 37, lon. 75, brig Charles William, 4 days from Boston for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, Cuba, July 12, brigs H. B. [illegible], for New-York, ldg; Hussar, Ellems, do. dg; Lavant, for [illegible] Orleans in 5 days.

At Nassau, N. P., July 15, bark Lanette, for New-York in 7 days.

At [illegible], July 10, bark Rebecca [illegible], for New-York, [illegible]